WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
J. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELY

VOL. IX NO 229 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1921 TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KARMALA	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
29th November	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
26th "	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA"	8,288
30th "	"CANARA'.'	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	9,600
20th "	"DOMALA"	--
12th March	"NATIPARA.	8,182
26th "	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922 27th Jan.	NARKUNDA MANTUA	Do do
24th Feb.		Do do
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
26th Nov.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
28th "	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
30th "	KAROA	East & S. African ports via Porbander
1st Dec.	BANKURA	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
28th "	BANDRA	Basra via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
MALAY MARU	T. Saito	27thNov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec,	23rd Dec
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	S. Ochia	3817	16th Nov.	28th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	B.Tanda	6074	28th Nov.	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y.Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Keishin Maru		4286	6-12-21.	13-12-21.
Hakushika Maru.		8151	8- 1-22.	15- 1-22.
Awa Maru.	Y. Narui.	6037	13- 1-22.	25- 1-22.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40 000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00.000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.	
75,090 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,72,68,250
Rs.	5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921	3,81,21,400
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921	5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. [illegible] (officiating).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.
BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppy	Madras (Mount Road)
Amraoti	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bassein	Mangalore
Bellary	Masulipatam
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayanganje
Bombay (Mandvi)	Negapatam
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Ootcamund
Broach	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	Peshawar
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajamundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Out-station: Narasapur)	Rawalpindi
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuttack	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
(Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
308, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, Managing-Director

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Olive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. Branch Secretary. Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent. Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building, 38, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1898.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co. Ltd. Head Office, LAHORE.
LALCHAND SARNA Asstt. Secretary B. I. Co. Ltd. POONA CITY.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 2.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,770
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

Kota Radja	Palembang
Dutch East Indies	Pekalongan
Bandjermasin	Pontianak
Bandoeng	Semarang
Cheribon	Sourabaya
Djocja	Solo
Djember	Tebing Tingg (Deli)
Medan	Tegal
Padang	Telok Betong
Langsa	Tjiantjap
Macassar	Welteyvredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. See personally. Dr. R. H. PAREKH, Nagdevi Street, No. 296.
A R2021

INSURANCE CLERK—Wanted experienced man, with all round knowledge of Fire Insurance Business. Good terms will be offered to a competent man. Apply Box No. 7449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2059

WANTED—An experienced PROOF READER for night job printing works. Apply Box No. 7450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2056

WANTED Two NATIVE DECK OFFICERS for Daressalaam. Must have coastwise (Hometrade) Mate's Certificates. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Immediately.
A R2039

WANTED—Experienced GENERAL CLERKS, having good knowledge of correspondence in English and Gujarati. Apply with testimonials stating salary required Box No. 7448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2053

WANTED—An experienced CUTTER, (Gentleman's) for a tailoring establishment in U. P. under agresment for 3 years'. Good salary to a really capable hand. Apply sharp stating age, nationality, experience, etc. to Box No. 7442, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2035

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS sell shares of the Jewel Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., managed by very strong and influential Board of Directors. Apply to K. L. GODHA, Secretary, Delhi.
A C11431

APPLICATIONS stating age and examinations passed and accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, are invited for 2 posts of temporary Upper Subordinates in the Sind Public Works Department. The pay of one of the posts will be Rs. 200 and of the second Rs. 150 per month exclusive of travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Single Railway fare of the class admissible under the rules will be allowed for joining the appointment. L.C.E.'s or B.E.'s will be given preference. V. N. VARTAK. Chief Engineer in Sind
A C11450

WANTED—An INDIAN MEDICAL MAN, Government servant or a non-official, Musalman preferred, for the Post of Assistant Director to the Pilgrim Quarantine Station at Kamaran. Kamaran is in the Red Sea and is used as a Sanitary Station for pilgrims to the Hedjaz from the East. Pay Rs. 750 per mensem with free quarters and free passage on joining appointment. Candidate must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom. Preference will be given to the holder of the D. P. H. The appointment which is non-pensionable in the case of a non-official will be for five years in the first instance. The person appointed as Assistant Director will be eligible to succeed to the post of Director (pay Rs. 1,000 per mensem) which will be vacant in 1923. Applications should be submitted at once to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, Delhi, through the Director of Public Health of the applicant's province.
A 11437

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by an experienced Accountant, well up in Gujrati Accounts also Best reference. Reasonable salary expected. Please apply Box No. 7444, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2046

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BELET—Newly built blocks and shops for Parsis and Europeans at Sussex Road, Byculla, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R1968A

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

CHAGLA MAUZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious bungalow, GROUND FLOOR only, from 1st Dec., at Reynolds Road, Chili Bark Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagea Villa, Dadar.
C R1988

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,290 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
E C11186

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

HOTEL.

SANTA CRUZ HOSTEL—Opening 1st December. Healthy quiet and picturesque locality. Five minutes' walk from station. One room to each boarder. COMPLETE HOME COMFORTS. Apply MANAGER, SantaCruz.
E R2040

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C11077

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—New or second-hand, STEAM ENGINE of 330 or 400 Horse-power, in first class order with suitable Boiler. Also A. C. Generator, rope-driven, 50 Phase, 400 Volts of about 160 KW. Reply with full particulars to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.
K R11444

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—VARIETY PACKETS. Our "TRIUMPH" Series of six diff. packets, each containing 50 diff. items, most of which are the best procurable. Triumph No. 1 "Numeral" 12 as.; No. 2 Armorial 12 as.; No. 3 Portrait No. 1 15 as.; No. 4 Portrait No. 2 15 as.; No. 5 Pictorial No. 1 15 as.; No. 6 Pictorial No. 2 (all large stamps) Re. 1. The lot 300 diff. Rs. 5. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C11449

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FRENCH CLASS FOR BEGINNERS, Modern and practical methods, starting on 2nd December: Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Rs. 15 per month payable in advance or Rs. 65 for five months in advance. Apply in writing (or in person on the abovementioned days and hours) to the Secretary FRENCH INSTITUTE, BRUNO PELTIER Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M C11407

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY on liberal payment, RACING PROGRAMMES of last Extra Meeting of Bombay Races held in 1918, 1919 and 1920 compiled by Commercial or Red Jacket. Apply to P. NUNES, Near Municipal Office, Thana.
P R2043

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—Great Dame. My 9 months old bitch 2½ Feet high striped yellow and black, answering to name TAISSE has been STOLEN. A handsome reward will be given to anybody giving information to Post Box No. 263, Bombay.
PB R2044

LOST, MISPLACED or STOLEN, three Share Certificates Nos. 419, 1451 and 1452 for four shares of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, Limited standing in the name of late Frank Jeysus of 18 Mahatarpakady Road, Bombay (deceased). Notice is hereby given that anyone dealing with same will do so at his or their risk. For and on behalf of the Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd., PADAMSHINH NARSHINHBHAI, Director.
PB R11452

FINANCIAL.

WELL known flourishing limited Concern wishes to raise a LOAN on debentures 8 per cent. Free of Income Tax to extend business. With buyers option repayable after 1 or 3 years. Only bonafide investers wanted. Offers to X.X. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
B 11435

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFIE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R 1937

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 54 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

MANUFACTURERS of Distemper, water paints, colours Primisize and also Tandur, Kaddapa, Shahabadi, rough and polished stones, etc., can be obtained. Prompt attention will be given to up country orders. Further particulars from V. L. AND CO., Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.
T R1829

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model, Rs. 250; No. 2 Model, Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.
1

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that we have removed our Office from 89, Apollo Street to 107, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, FORT.

All future communications should be addressed to

Wm. LAWS & CO.,
107, Great Western Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.
C11413

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11143

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, BOMBAY.

BY ORDER OF THE TREASURER FOR CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS FOR THE TERRITORIES SUBJECTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the four properties described below and known as

1. ROOSEVELT HOUSE, Apollo Bunder.
2. CANDY HOUSE, Apollo Bunder,
3. VICTORIA BUILDING, Parsee Bazaar Street,
4. ALBION PLACE, Parel Road, Byculla.

Offers which must be in writing and addressed to THE SECRETARY to THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BOMBAY PROPERTIES OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, at 5 Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder Bombay and must be received in the Secretary's Office before 5 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1921.

Any offer made through a broker must disclose the name of his principal. Brokerage at the rate of one per cent. upon the amount of the purchase money will be paid on completion of the sale of any of the properties to the broker through whom the offer for purchase of such property was received, but inasmuch as each property is subject to a reserve price, Offers received through brokers will be treated as offers of amounts less the brokerage payable in respect thereof.

A deposit of twenty per cent. on the purchase price of each property will be required to be made on the provisional acceptance of the offer in respect thereof.

Any Offer which may be accepted will be accepted provisionally in the first instance and will be subject to subsequent confirmation by Government. Notice of such confirmation shall be given to the Purchaser.

No Offer provisionally accepted may be withdrawn. In the event of Government not confirming the provisional acceptance of an offer such provisional acceptance shall be deemed to be cancelled and shall not be binding upon the Vendors.

The purchase of each property must be completed within two months of notice being given to the Purchaser that Government have confirmed the acceptance of the Offer, and in this respect time will be of the essence of the contract.

The properties are offered for sale subject to all existing tenancies.

The properties are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay under a Vesting Order made by the Government of India under Charitable Endowments Act IV of 1890, by Notification No. 433 of the 27th May, 1909, and will be conveyed by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments or as otherwise may be directed by the Government of India. The title to the properties of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments shall be accepted and the Treasurer or other party to the Deed of Transfer will give only the usual trustee's covenant that he personally has not encumbered.

For further particulars and the Form of Contract which will be required to be signed by the purchaser of each property enquire of The Secretary to the Board of Management of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science at 5, Jenkin's House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ROOSEVELT HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by ground leased by the said Trustees to Bishop J. M. Thoburn, on or towards the South by a road known as Nowroji Furdoonji Road, on or towards the East by a road known as Merewether Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land belonging to the Trustees and next hereinafter described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay Together with the buildings thereon known as Roosevelt House assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 876 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 32, 32A, and also the benefit of the covenant for renewal and also the right to keep constructed an arcade over the piece of land, lying to the East of the said piece of land hereinbefore described which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and secondly all that piece of leasehold land also situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by ground leased to Bishop J. M. Thoburn, on or towards the South by the said Nowroji Furdunji Road, on or towards the West by Tulloch Road which said last mentioned piece of land is also assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and is situate in the Registration District of Bombay and is in the occupation of the tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments together with the benefit of the covenant for renewal and of an agreement dated the 9th of July, 1900, and made between Abrahim Ezra of the one part and Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the other part and which said premises hereinbefore first and secondly described are held under a lease dated the 17th day of July, 1900, for 50 years from the 1st of August, 1898.

CANDY HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 488 8/9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Mandlik Road, on or towards the South by the property of Shooker Abraham and Silas Benjamin, on or towards the East by land adjoining Merewether Road and on or towards the West by property leased to the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 879 (10 and 11) Street No. 31 I, and 35 J Together with all buildings thereon known as Candy House and the benefit of the covenant for renewal and together with the right to maintain an arcade over a piece of land, lying to the East of the said piece of land and which premises are with other land held under a lease dated the 4th of February, 1905, for a term of 46 years and 10 months from the 1st February, 1902. and are under the occupation of the tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

VICTORIA BUILDING, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

All that piece of free hold land, situate in the Fort on the Eastern side of Parsee Bazaar Street at or near the Elphinstone Circle in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon called or known by the name of "Victoria Buildings" assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 1526 and Street Nos. 1-3-5-7, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-two and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Cursetjee Sorabji Watchaghandy on or towards the South by the property late of Byramji Nowroji G.G.M.G., but now of Dewkaran Nanji on or towards the East by a public passage and on or towards the West by Parsee Bazaar Street; all which premises are occupied by tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

All that piece of land being part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 16342, Old Survey No. 703 and New Survey No. 1/3651, situate at Byculla on the Eastern side of Parel Road, with the mesuage tenements and buildings standing thereupon called or known by the name of Albion Place with their outhouses assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. No. 7688 (1) containing by admeasurement six thousand two hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound of the property of G. E. Pilcher called Airy Cottage, on or towards the West by the other part of the said larger piece of land which other part is known as Alexander Terrace, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter described under Nos. 16 and 17 and on or towards the South by Victoria Road all which said hereditaments are situate in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1921.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE 47TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on the 16th November, 1921, when a final Dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 (Rupees sixty) per share, free of income-tax, for the year ended 30th June, 1921, was sanctioned and it will be paid on and after Monday, the 28th November, 1921, between the hours from 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S. T.).

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered address of the Shareholders whose name appear on the Register of the Company on 7th November, 1921.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th November, 1921.
C11388

INDIAN STEELS LIMITED.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Company held on the 15th day of November 1921, a Call of Rs. 25 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be payable at the Company's Office on or before the 15th day of December 1921. From this date interest at 9 per cent will be charged on calls unpaid until payment.

By order of the Board,
For Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director, Agents.
Chartered Bank Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C11447

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Managing Director, the Indian Construction Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, up to noon on 3rd December, 1921, for:—

The purchase, demolition and removal of materials and fittings in the front portion of Oosman Building on Tardeo Road, Bombay. Demolition to be commenced by 6th December, 1921, and all materials to be removed and the site cleared within one month of the acceptance of the tender. Five per cent. of the purchase price to be paid as earnest money and an additional ten per cent. on acceptance of the tender as guarantee of completion of the contract within the time specified, and the balance of the purchase price as may be agreed. Earnest money and deposit to be forfeited if the work is not completed within the time specified.

TA R2057

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Stores and Materials, required by the Company during the six months, 1st January, 1922 to 30th June 1922, as set out in the undermentioned schedules, will be received by the Assistant Secretary at the Company's Head Office, Colaba Causeway, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday December 10th. 1921.

SCHEDULE A.—Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Wire, etc, Pipes and Pipe Fittings, Iron and Steel Sections, Plates, etc.
SCHEDULE B.—Brushes, Ropes, Twines, etc. Oils and Paints.
SCHEDULE C.—Building Materials and Timber.
SCHEDULE D.—Sundry and Electrical Stores.

FORMS OF TENDER with Schedules, for which a sum of Rupees Two each must be paid, may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, at whose office in Colaba Causeway samples of stores required may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays.

EARNEST MONEY—A sum of Rs. 200 in cash (cheques will not be accepted must accompany each tender as Earnest Money. Earnest Money must be enclosed in a separate cover and not enclosed in the covers in which Tenders are submitted. Any earnest money deposited shall be forfeited, if the tender which it covers is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his Tender.

TENDERS may be accepted in whole or in part. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing Tenders must be endorsed "Tenders for Stores."

STAMP—The successful Tenderers shall be required to bear the cost of stamping the agreement.

DEPOSITS—Government Securities will be accepted at the market rate ruling on the day deposits are lodged. They will not be accepted at face value.

C. N. MOBERLY,
Managing Engineer.

Colaba Causeway,
Bombay, 26th November, 1921.
TA C11446

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Poll on the resolution for the re-election of the 2 retiring Directors, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Kilachand Devchand and on the amendment to elect only one firm, viz: Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. as the Auditors of the Company for the financial year, brought forward at the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be taken at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on Monday, the 19th December 1921 from 12 noon to 5 p.m. (S.T.).

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman,
Second Ordinary General Meeting.
C11448

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BRANCHES of the Bank will be OPENED for business on 1st December, 1921, at the following places:—

HUBLI—under the charge of Mr. A. Tosh.
LARKANA—under the charge of Mr. Bhasker Vinayek.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1921. C11427

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited up to the 20th December, 1921, for the post of the SUPERINTENDENT, FIRE BRIGADE, Delhi, on consolidated pay of Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per month according to qualifications. The applicant should hold a 1st class certificate as a Mechanical Engineer. The accepted candidate shall have to work as the Assistant Superintendent, Water Works, as well.

(Sd.) T. SALKIELD, M.I.C.E.,
Municipal Engineer.

Delhi Municipality,
Delhi, dated 23-11-1921.
C11454

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4217 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 57 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) AMBASHANKER RAGHUNATHJI JANI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) SHAMJI AMBASHANKER DAVE, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Gaiwady, outside the Fort of Bombay (3) CHHAGANLAL KAKAL PANDYA, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay and, (4) NARMADASHANKER HURJIWAN JOSHI of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a landlord, residing at Walkeshwar without the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs

Versus.

(1) HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant in private service, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) Bai JAIJI BYRAMJI ARDESHIR DAVAR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) Bai COOVERBAI, widow of Cawasji Nusserwanji Kanga of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (4) NAOROJI DORABJI COOPER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant a house Agent, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (5) AIMAI, widow of Burjorji Pallonji, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay and (6) BURJORJI JIWAJI DHONDHE, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a Pleader, residing at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered forthwith to vacate and give peaceable possession of the respective blocks of the said premises situate at Khetwadi Main Road and mentioned in the Plaint herein in their respective occupation to the Plaintiffs that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 55, Rs. 70, Rs. 180, Rs. 88, Rs. 110, and Rs. 231 respectively being the amount of arrears of rent mentioned in para 5 of the said Plaint that the Defendants may be ordered to pay compensation to the Plaintiffs at Rs. 27-8, Rs. 35, Rs. 90, Rs. 44, Rs. 55 and Rs. 115-8-0 respectively for use and occupation of the said respective blocks of the said premises from 1st April 1921 till delivery of possession of the said premises is given to the Plaintiffs and for the costs of this Suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of December, 1921 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRAUSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of October, 1921.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 12th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA, Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C 11453

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKER VITHALDAS MONJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance right, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Slater Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 525 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7049 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3688 (10B) and Street No. 21ab and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a Public Road, on or towards the West by a house, on or towards the North by Public Road, on or towards the South by a house and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 11457

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2466 of 1921.

SHAMRAO YESHWANT. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOPAL YESHWANT and others. ... Defendants.

PRIVATE OFFERS for purchase of the undermentioned immoveable property, in sealed covers are invited by Mr. Keshav Ganesh Tambe, Civil Engineer, the Receiver appointed by the Bombay High Court in the abovementioned suit at his address Nos. 17-19 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the said Receiver at his office Nos. 17-19 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay during office hours.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Pension and Tax land admeasuring 443 square yards or thereabouts at Sadashiv Street, Girgaum Back Road, together with buildings thereon bearing Ward D Nos. 947 and 1282 Street Nos. 23 and 4 and Ward Nos. 946 and 1281 Street Nos. 22 and 3.

M. V. GOKHALE,
Attorney for the Receiver.
C 11443

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2436 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 25 day of June, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) MEHERALI FAZALBHAI VISRAM and (2) ABDULLA MEHERALI FAZALBHAI VISRAM, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants at present unemployed, residing at Chawpati, without the Fort of Bombay the proving executors of the last will and Testament of Aminabai Meherali Fazalbhai .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL KARIM KASSAMBHOY, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing and carrying on business at Panchgani near Mahableshwar .....Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendant Rupees 6,650 as per particulars annexed to the plaint with interest thereon and costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of December 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other personable to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st July, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of July, 1921.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11425

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 91 PERSIAN CARPETS.

On MONDAY, the 28th November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

91 Gálicnas (Persian Carpets.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co
Auctioneers.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 106 PACKAGES WRAPPING PAPER.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. I.
Suit No. 3168 of 1921.
William Darwen and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. R. Desai and Co. .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and pursuant to the order contained in Decree dated the 19th September, 1921, made in the above suit sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 28th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms the following.

106 Packages Wrapping paper consisting of 28 Bales each 40 Reams Grass Green, Yellow, Green, Violet, Ruby, Pink.

53 Bales each 22 to 41 Reams yellow No. 1, Grass Green No. 7; Green No. 6; Ruby No. 12; Pink No. 10; Violet No. 3.

25 Bales each 15 to 45 Reams Grass Green, Yellow; Green; Violet, Ruby and Pink.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—

3 cases motor accessories consisting of "Buxton" patent head fittings, springs (stump), stump-joint, clips for springs, brass plain angle, brass flower vases, imitation, ivory, etc.

1 case 100 dozen ladies' cotton hose.
1 case 1 gross Excelsior lamps.
1 case 1 gross Excelsior lamps.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 519 TONS OF TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Abdulhusein Bodhalji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Depot at Victoria Road, Byculla, the following:—

About 180 tons Bellarpur teak squares.
About 15 tons various sizes Chanda teak scantlings.
About 207 tons various size Bellapur teak scantlings.
About 9 tons 4in. by 1in. size, Rangoon teak scantlings.
About 108 tons various sizes Chanda teak scantlings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

Private offers will be received.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 81 TONS BURMA AND CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK SQUARES.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Haji Bachoo Waraya and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Sewree Timber Pond at the Jaitha of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., the following:—

76 teak squares measuring about 49 tons.
109 teak squares measuring about 32 tons.

The particulars of the goods may be inspected at the office of the above Company at York Building, Hornby Road, during the office hours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 PAIRS ENGLISH SUPERIOR FINE FANCY DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Babu B. Moridhar and on account and at the risk of Seth Gatulal Vithalji.

120 pairs English superior fine fancy Dhotees No. 16161, 8 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

On MONDAY, the 28th November, 1921, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee Mr. Lunidassing Khiyasing Lalsing and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Maganlal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazendari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES GINS OF THE HINDUSTAN MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Khusaldas Damodar Premchand and on account and at the risk of Sha Chhotalal Chunilal:—

8 bales Gins of the Hindustan Mills No. 902.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS GROUND-NUT OIL AND 12½ TONS COCOANUT OIL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Lubra Gully, Mandi, by order of Messrs. Raghvaya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the concerned and on account and at the risk of Haji Ali Haji Abdul Succur:—

25 tons groundnut oil September shipment.
25 tons groundnut oil October shipment.
12½ tons Cocoanut oil.

The above 50 tons groundnut oil is lying in the godown of the Tata Oil Mill at New Chinch Bunder and 12½ tons Cocoanut oil lying at Lakda Bunder.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

H. B. WARING Co.,

To-Night Monday, Nov. 28th at 9-30 p. m.
Anthony Hope's Charming Costume Comedy.

"THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA"

Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY at; 6-30
BREEZY and VERSATILE
HALE HAMILTON
in
"THE FOUR FLUSHER"

In which a Young man's bluff is called but he wins high stakes just the same.

From the Original Story by Isola Forrester and Mann Page.

This film teaches what it costs to put on appearances.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ANITA STEWART
IN
"The Yellow Typhoon."

THE EMPRESS.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"DOGS LIFE"

A Roar from end to end
And other Films,

To-Night—and This Week!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a superb Goldwyn Photo-drama

"One of the Finest"

Featuring the handsone popular Star

TOM MOORE

A Comedy in the Programme

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Production.

"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"

A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental splendour.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-day at
5-30, 7. 8-45 and 10 p.m. S. T.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM, TRAM TERMINUS

MIRABAI

The Kohinoor Photo-Drama.

An episode from the history Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Sree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical photo drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight against unrighteousness. replete with Brilliant Photographic Effect

Shows at:—5-15; 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

Miss JANKIBAI

ALIAS

CHHAPAN CHHURI

THE RENOWNED SONGSTRESS OF ALLAHABAD.

Popular in palaces and public in India will give her two

MUSICAL CONCERTS.

at

BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO

MONDAY 28th November 21
At 9-30 p. m.

AND

TUESDAY 29th Nove. 21 at: 9-30 P. m.

Prices:—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

PLAN AT THE THEATRE.

SHOWING TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK

THE ARRIVAL OF

H R. H. The Prince of Wales

THE ADDRESS BY THE

Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

PROCESSION

Through the Streets of Bombay

Scenes of Enthusiasm in the City.

Gorgeous Decorations etc.

West-end Cinema.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT
A Pathe serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"

A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.

SECOND WEEK THREE EPISODES
Episode 3rd The hand of Treachery.
" 4th A life in jeopardy.
" 5th The message Stone.
Pathe Gazette Latest News
PRINCE PISTACHIO
Boland comic.

TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m,
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Price as Usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

The Alexandra Cinema

At the request of our patrons who were not able to see this fine photo-play last week, we repeat

BURNT WINGS

All the powerful appeal of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.

BURNT WINGS

Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe

A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA

Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justified Judge for yourself in

BURNT WINGS

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 23rd Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	12 12
Sakel	21 25
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	18 02
March	17 93
May	17 70
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	17 49
May	17 23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 28rd Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	11 42
Jan.	11 36
Feb.	—
Mar.	11 33
April	—
May	11 13
June	—
July	11 03
Aug.	—
Sept.	10 65
Oct.	10 45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 23rd Nov. 1911.

Months	To-day's price
November	11 65
December	11 53
January	11 47
February	11 41
March	11 36
April	11 31
May	11 26
June	11 18
July	11 12
August	11 00
September	10 71
Oct.	10 47

Tone:—Very steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 23rd Nov. 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	20 05
Dec.	20 15
Jan	20 25
February	20 35
March	20 50
April	20 55
May	20 60
June	20 60
July	20 65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 23rd Nov. 1921.

A. G. Bengal, Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 40
" " Fine	8 65
M. G. N. I Oomra, Good	9 00
" " Fully Good	9 50
" " Fine	10 00
M. G. Broach, Good	9 05
" " Fully Good	9 55
" " Fine	10 05
M. G. Scinde, Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 55

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 25th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	53,000
" Imports	78,000
" Stock	963,000
Actual Weekly Sales	57,000
Water Twist	1/9
Printers cloths	33

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, 24th Nov. 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 128,400,000	No change.	
Public Deposits	£ 15,600,000	Dec.	£ 4,500,000
Other do	£ 124,100,000	Inc.	£ 18,100,000
Govt. Securities	£ 50,300,000	Inc.	£ 14,600,000
Other Securities	£ 83,600,000	Dec.	£ 1,200,000
Notes & Gold	£ 23,600,000	Inc.	£ 300,000

The Bank Reserve is 17 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 23rd Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 47
" " " Mar.	18 38
" " " May	18 14
" " " July	17 79
Spot Cotton at New York	18 90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 55
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 90
" " " May	17 67
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	68 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 24th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value	48
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49
KARACHI BARLEY Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49/6

Tone:—Firmer.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	£ 17 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED:—Steady.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED Nov.-Dec. Value	£ 17 1/4
LINSEED, Argentine small Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 16

Tone:—Steady.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 11/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 73 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	56 1 4
Government Securities 3 %	48 1/2
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£103 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan	14 3/4
Plantation: First Latex Crepe Nov.	11

Tone:—Steadier.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21

Tone:—Firmer.

London, 25th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	51
KARACHI BARLEY—Nov.-Dec. Paid India Firm	50/3

Tone:—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. steady but slow	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 7 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Value	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 16

Tone:—Demand to slow.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£66 13/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 73 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	Mutilated
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 1 4
Govt. Securities 3%	48 1/2
Indian Loan 7 p/c	£ 103 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	11

Tone:—Dull.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	15/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19.6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21

Tone:—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 26.

The Marwari Bazar opened to-day in the mornings for fully good M G. Broach April-May, at Rs.454 and going a little higher up to Rs. 459 it declined to Rs. 452. As the American prices were received 57 points lower, the bazar gradually went down to Rs. 447 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 446.

The Oomra December-January opened to-day at Rs. 398 and for March at Rs. 397 both going up to Rs. 400 the rates declined to Rs. 386 for December-January and 389 for March. As for Bengal the rates are Rs. 315.

Our Market at Colaba was steady owing to the purchase of the Japan shipper against the sale of there forward Oomra Contracts and about 5000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 p.m.)

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April/May	446
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	308
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	386
" " Mar.	387

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

1-0 p. m. Bombay, 26th Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/8
Bank Demand	1-3 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/8
Fcs. Demand	370
American Dollars	382
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	..
Japan	181
Singapore	178

Market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-30 p. m. 26th Nov. 1921.

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	85 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	83 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	87 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0
Jawa	....
Groundnuts	65 0 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0
Castorseeds	47 0 0
Forward	Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May	9 9 0
Linseed May	12 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	38 0 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs a p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	12 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	....
Teelseed, Black	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	13 0 0
Jawa	— —
Mowraseed	9 0 0
Castorseeds	9 10 0
Cottonseeds Ready	5 2 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 26.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-5-0.
Bars Gold forward 29-4-0.
Bars silver ready 96-6-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 96-6-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 96-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 9/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/4.
Tone of Exchange Steady But uncertain.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 376.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 398.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 388.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 178.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 172.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 202.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 178.
On New York Bank's selling D D 382.
London Gold ready s. 102-11.
London silver ready d. 37-10.
London silver forward d. 37-6.
Tone of silver Uncertain China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.00.
French Exchange Frcs. 57.30.
Italian Exchange 98.00.
Swiss Exchange 21.00.
Belgium Exchange 60.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 11.70.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 66.
5 per cent War Loan 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market opened strong, but closed weak owing to speculators selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Alliance 370, Apollo 120, By. Cotton 1460, By. Dyeing 1750, Bradbury 1250 x.d., Century 1042/8, Cent. India 4705, Colaba Land 2790, Coorla 3200, Crescent 682/8, Currimbhoy 1800, David 1635, Edw. Sassoon 730, Fazulbhoy 1730, Finlay 1810, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 717/8, Jamshed Mfg. 590, Kastoorchand 1480, Kohinoor 3575, Madhavrao Scindia 385, Mathuradas 1150, Meyer Sassoon 430, New Great 1327/8, New City, 950, Pabani 1205, Pearls 1327/8, Phoenix 1170, Shapurji 460, Simplex 1010, Swan 1480, Swadeshi 4760, Tata Mill 1660.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 775, Ahd. Elec. 175, Alcock 730, B. Burma 567/8, B. Burma N. I. 140pr., Bt. Burma Pet 13, B. Tramway 132/8, B. Steam 272/8, Bundi Cement 42, Ind. Cement 315, Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd 1420, New India Insur 19, Tata Iron Ord 82/8, Tata Iron Defd 317/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 72/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 250, Tata Hydro 855, Tata Oil 90 and Scindia Steam 9/8.

The Central Provinces Government have appointed a Committee of Mr. Kilroe, Rao Pahadurs Gulab Singh and Brahma, Messrs. Jaywant and Pachoray to report on the expansion of Primary Education in C. P. and Berar and to recommend a programme which will bring within the reach of every village in ten years.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable druge. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it juvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin iontaining 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar) (India.)

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

O FOR SHAUKAT ALI.

During these days of great trial for me, I have felt the greatest need of Maulana Shaukat Ali by my side. I san wield no influence over the Mussalmans except through a Mussalman. There are many stalwart and good Mussalmans I know. But no Mussalman knows me through and through as Shaukat Ali does. Now I feel that I have to represent him and to speak to the Musalmans things I used always to reserve for him. I observe that one of my appeals has already been misinterpreted. If Maulana Shaukat Ali was by me, I would not perhaps have needed to write the paragraph relating specially to Mussalmans. Probably if he was in Bombay on the 17th, the disturbance would not have occurred at all. Many things could have been prevented. Indeed on the 17th if Mian Chhotani had been in Bombay, if Mr. Ahmed Haji Khatri had not been laid up in bed, things would have taken a different turn. But I do not wish to cry over spilt milk. I have introduced Maulana Shaukat Ali in the matter to tell my Mussalman friends that I shall shoulder the additional burden and that I expect them not to misunderstand me, I consider their interests a special trust which I shall not be consciously guilty of betraying. I expect too friends unhesitatingly to tell me wherein I err, and I assure them that I shall make the fullest confession if I am satisfied of my error. Only I warn them betimes, that as I do nothing hastily and without good grounds, they must not be surprised if I do not easily admit errors. That it is necessary for me to pen this paragraph shows that each has to write about or to the other with the greatest delicacy. It is a torturing performance like walking on thin ice. But we must take facts and things as they are and turn them to the best account.

GOOD AND BAD.

The reader will appreciate the statement that during these four days I have been receiving accounts both good and bad. Non-co-operators injured! Hindus and Mussalmans assaulting Parsis! Parsis shooting them! Christians assaulting those wearing 'Khadi' caps or dress! Hindus and Mussalmans assaulting Christians! These bits of information are interspersed with the news that Parsis, are saving Hindus and Mussalmans from the other Parsis, some Christians saving Hindus and Mussalmans, the latter sheltering both. non-co-operators at great peril to their lives seeking to bring about peace.

It has never been my misfortune to be torn between two powerful and conflicting emotions. And then to guide friends in such a difficult situation, to send them to enter the jaws of death and yet for me to avoid death! It is the fast that has been my outward staff and it is heart prayer that has been my inward strength. On the 17th I felt as if all my strength had vanished. Why was I unable permanently to influence the crowd? Where was the power of *Ahimsa* in me? What was I to do? I could not. I would not, ask the aggrieved parties to seek Government aid. We had no Panchayats to deal out justice. There was no one I could approach who could bring about peace. I could not and would not organise a trained physical force party. What relief could I give to the sufferers from mob violence? If I allowed myself to be torn to pieces by justly incensed Parsis or Christians, I would only give rise to greater bloodshed. Whilst as a soldier I must avoid no unavoidable risk, I must not recklessly run the risk of being killed. Then what was to do? At last came the fast to my rescue to soothe my soul. If I may not give myself to be killed through human agency, I must give myself to God to be taken away by refusing to eat till He heard my prayer. For me a bankrupt that was the only thing left. I could not draw upon the people from their innocence. They dishonoured the cheque I presented personally on the 17th. I must now somehow or other recoup lost credit or die in the attempt. I must draw upon God for further credit to enable me to transact His business. I could only do so by humbling myself, crawling in the dust before him, denying myself food He has given. I must in a thousands ways show. Him that I am in earnest, and if I am not found worthy to conduct His business, ask Him to recall me and refashion me according to my worth and His will. And so I have taken up the fast. The news of the hurt received by co-workers or the hurt received by the combatants no longer perturbs me. For me there is only my own non-violence as my help. If it does not answer, I must not worry. Thousands die in other parts of India and their deaths trouble me but do not worry me. Even so in this case if I could but do all I know, I need not then fret and fume. This fast then has been to me a penance, purification and reparation. It is also a warning to workers that they may not play with me in the movement. Only those who believe in non-violence need remain in the struggle. It could be conducted without difficulty and complications by a few staunch and true workers. It can only be harmed by insincere workers though many. Lastly it is a remedy for hastening peace. But the last is the derivative end. It comes as a result of penance, purification and reparation. It is the credit sent by God.

WORKERS BEWARE.

I am receiving remonstrances against the fast. Some have taken up sympathetic fast. I assure all these that they are wrong. For me fast was a necessity. I was the guilty party, I was the bankrupt. The business of the others is to understand the situation, to rid themselves of violence if any, to spread non-violence among others and believe that the slightest violence must injure the cause. They must take up the *Charkha*, they must promote not merely Hindu-Muslim unity but they must now promote unity among all communities. Hindu-Muslim unity is not worth a day's purchase if it does not prefer the interests of smaller communities to its own. Christians and Jews in India are not foreigners, nor are Parsis. We must go out of our way to be friendly to them and to serve and help them, above all to protect them from harm from ourselves. The workers must similarly make friends with co-operators. They must not speak ill of them whether they are English or Indian. We must believe in the truth of our cause and in our capacity for self-suffering. We have at any rate for the time being announced to the world in the name of God, that we do not propose to harm any Englishman no matter what he does to us. We shall be guilty before God and man if under the cover of our pledge we injure a single English or Indian co-operator.

THE MEANING OF PEACE.

Friends have misunderstood the meaning of the peace that I have referred to in my second appeal. The peace I want has to be made by non-co-operators. It does not mean surrender of principle or policy so as to find a common platform for work. That in my opinion is an impossible task, for the methods of the various groups are so radically different. When one party finds it for the good of the country to enter the councils and another to abstain, there is no meeting ground. But because we differ from one another, we need not behave indecently towards one another, nor need we break one another's heads. The creed of non violence, while it persists, requires us not to retaliate. I am convinced, that if we can produce an atmosphere of toleration, we can extend our scope limitlessly. To-day we are caged by our own doubts and suspicions. We are not sure that the thousands who flock to our meetings will observe non-violence. If we were not so popular we should make much greater progress than we have made hitherto. And for this good-will on our part towards our opponents is an absolute necessity. Let us not talk of the errors and omissions of the Government or its supporters. Let us dispassionately devote our energy, our speeches, writings and action to the working out of our own programme. Let us attain control over the rowdiest element ,and we can establish Swaraj immediately.

MORE ABOUT MEDICAL STUDENTS.

I am able this week to publish the correspondence referring to the Vizagaptam medical students. It is long but both interesting and instructive. It shows the mentality of the medical authorities and also of the Government. The final orders dismissing the students were passed under advice or with the cognisance of the Government of Madras. The reader will note that the dress regulations were not strictly carried out at all and that after the caps were coloured black there was no excuse whatsoever for banning them. But the fact that the students had the audacity to wear *Khadi* was enough to rouse the ire of the college authorities. The reader will also note the humiliating character of the dress regulations. The tuft of hair or a bald head, a mark both of religion and respectability, must be hidden because it offended the western taste of the western professors. They could not enter the college with Indian shoes on. They must wear English shoes or remain bare-foot. Thus the students are taught at an impressionable period of their lives to discard national dress. As a matter of fact Indian shoes for the Indian climate are infinitely superior to the English shoes as being airy and therefore more hygienic. The introduction of socks is melegant and to ally useless for the hot climate of India. Sock wearers know the stench that their socks emit in this climate But for our slavery, we would sweep away without a moment's thought all these injurious and unbecoming innovations.

INTROSPECTION.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

Correspondents have written to me in pathetic language asking me not to commit suicide in January, should Swaraj be not attained by then and should I find myself outside the prison walls. I find that language but inadequately expresses one's thought especially when the thought itself is confused or incomplete. My writing in the "Navajivan" was, I fancied, clear enough. But I observe that its translation has been misunderstood by many. The original too has not escaped the tragedy that has overtaken that translation.

One great reason for the misunderstanding lies in my being considered almost a perfect man. Friends who know my partiality for the Bhagavadgita have thrown relevant verses at me, and shown how my threat to commit suicide contradicts the teachings which I am attempting to live. All these mentors of mine seem to forget, that I am but a seeker after Truth. I claim to have found the way to it. I claim to be making a ceaseless effort to find it. But I admit that I have not yet found it. To find Truth completely is to realise oneself and one's destiny, i.e. to become perfect. I am painfully conscious of my imperfections, and therein lies all the strength I possess, because it is a rare thing for a man to know his own limitations.

If I was a perfect man, I own I should not feel the miseries of my neighbours as I do. As a perfect man I should take note of them, prescribes a remedy and compel adoption by the force of unchallengeable Truth in me. But as yet I only see as through a glass darkly and therefore have to carry conviction by slow and laborious processes, and then too not always with success. That being so, I would be less than human if with all my knowledge of avoidable misery pervading the land and of the sight of mere skeletons under the very shadow of the Lord of the Universe, I did not feel with and for all the suffering but dumb millions of India. The hope of a steady decline in that misery sustains me; but suppose that with all my sensitiveness to sufferings, to pleasure and pain, cold and heat and with all my endeavour to carry the healing message of the spinning wheel to the heart, I have reached only the ear and never pierced the heart, suppose further that at the end of the year I find that the people are as sceptical as they are to-day about the present possibility of attainment of Swaraj by means of the peaceful revolution of the wheel. Suppose further, that I find that all the excitement during the past twelve months and more has been only an excitement and a stimulation but no settled belief in the programme, and lastly suppose that the message of peace has not penetrated the hearts of Englishmen, should I not doubt my 'tapasya' and feel my nonworthiness for leading the struggle? As a true man, what should I do Should I not kneel down in all humility before my Maker and ask Him to take away this useless body and make me a fitter instrument of service?

Swaraj does consist in the change of government and its real control by the people, but that would be merely the form. The substance that I am hankering after is a definite acceptance of the means and therefore a real change of heart on the part of the people. I am certain that it does not require ages for Hindus to discard the error of untouchability, for Hindus and Mussalmans to shed enmity and accept heart friendship as an eternal factor of national life, for all to adopt the 'charkha' as the only universal means of attaining India's economic salvation and finally for all to believe that India's freedom lies only through non-violence and no other method. Definite, intelligent and free adoption by the nation of this programme I hold as the attainment of the suubstance. The symbol, the transfer of power, is sure to follow, even as the seed truly laid must develop into a tree.

The reader will thus perceive, that what I accidentally stated to friends for the first time in Poona and then repeated to others was but a confession of my imperfections and an expression of my feeling of unworthiness for the great cause which for the time being I seem to be leading. I have enunciated no doctrine of despair On the contrary I have felt never so sanguine as I do at the time of writing that we will gain the substance during this year. I have stated at the same time as a practical idealist, that I should no more feel worthy to lead a cause which I might feel myself diffident of handling. The doctrine of labouring without attachment means as much a relentless pursuit of truth as a retracing after discovery of error and a renunciation of leadership without a pang after discovery of unworthiness. I have but shadowed forth my intense longing to lose myself in the Potter's divine hands so that my service may become more certain because uninterrupted by the baser self in me.—"Young India."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26.

S S Lanka, Mahomed, Badagara.
S S Caledonia, Asbury, London.
S S Waroonga, Adams, Tuticorin.
S S Brocktown, Bruce, Bremen.
S S City of Lucknow, Bremner, New York.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.
S S Dungeness, Calcutta.
S S Bahadur, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.

S S Helios, Brander, Bangkok.
S S Sirsa, Fern, Calcutta.
S S Kidderpore, Stringer, Calcutta.
S S Pasha, Oddershott, Angerhead for order.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Saturday:—

S S Katoria, Wells, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Caledonia for London.
Steamer City of Harvard for Liverpool, etc.

S S Lanka:—The steamer Lanka, 90 tons, Captain E Mahomed, arrived on Saturday from Badagara with a general cargo.

S S Caledonia:—The P and O Co's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3353 tons, Captain Asbury, arrived on Saturday from London with the English mail of the 5th instant, general cargo and passengers.

S S Waroonga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 2239 tons, Captain Adams, arrived on Saturday from Tuticorin with a general cargo.

S S Brocktown:—The steamer Brocktown, 4708 tons, Captain Bruce, arrived on Saturday from Bremen with a general cargo.

S S City of Lucknow:—The steamer City of Lucknow, 4519 tons, Captain Bremner, arrived on Saturday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain Woollatt, arrived on Saturday from Karachi with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S S Helios:—The F F Campbell and Co's steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain H Brander, sailed on Sunday for Bangkok with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 3336 tons, Captain T G Fern, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Kidderpore:—The B I S N Co's steamer Kidderpore, 3263 tons, Captain R Stringer, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Pasha:—The Turner Morrison and Co's steamer Pasha, 3195 tons, Captain C Oddershott, sailed on Sunday for Angerhead for order with a general cargo.

S S Katoria:—The B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 663 tons, Captain H Wells, will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 26.

S S Macedonia for London:—4 bales wool carpets, Bontor and Co; 29 cwts sandalwood, 29 cwts sandal roots, Sorabji Nowroji and Co; 1 package wool carpet, Thos. Cook and Sons; 3 bales goat skin, David Sassoon and Co; 110 cwts coir matting, Omer and Sons.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—780 cwts groundnut oil cake, U Manilal and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 27 bales wool, G H H Hassam Mooruni; 13 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 22 bales wool, B Balabdas; 106 bales wool, V Oomersuf; 201 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—1180 cwts linseed oil cake, J Gonsalvis.

S S George M Embericos for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 247 cwts buffalo horns, Ludhabhai Tharia; 2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Nevasa for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton, N V Dossa.

S S Grelarlie for New York:—4650 cwts castor seed, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Dungeness for New York:—20000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts myrabolams, B Damji and Co.

S S Conde for Antwerp:—4200 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

S S Conde for Ghent:—105 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Crocovia for Trieste:—50 cwts olibanum, M Jaffarbhoy; 50 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 25 cases glass bangles, Thos. Cook and Son.

S S Sureway for Hamburg:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sureway for Antwerp:—8000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 320 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Tosa Maru for Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—5 cases dates, S D Engineer; 5 cases butter, S D Engineer; 10 cwts gum Arabic, A C Patel and Co.

S S Akita Maru for Kobe:—1 case ghee, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co; 800 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Oolobaria for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 1700 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha; 2400 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Akita Maru for Yokkaichi:—1400 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

Nov. 26.

S S Chakla from Busrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—2 cases 2 bags drugs, 66 jottas 2 bags asafoeteden, 38 bundles salt fish, 101 bags 24 cases almonds, 17 bundles almonds seeds, 5617 baskets 878 bags 400 bundles dates, 20 bags fig, 127 bags kernal, 11 tins pearls, 151 bags 12 bundles 34 packages raisins, 36 cases tragacant, 4 bundles goat skin, 20 bags C seeds, 221 bales cotton, 37 bundles wool, 5 bundles carpet, 14 bags tobacco, 43 bundles specie.

S S Malwa from Australia, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—60 cases 40 packages fruits, 198 cases currents, 10 packages pears, 268 bags wheat flour, 30 cases champagne, 2 cases paints, 46 cases biscuits, 5 cases lard, 15 cases cakes, 10 cases bacon, 5 cases ham, 2 cases trumilk, 1 crate sower seed, 27 bags caromoms, 134 pipes tallow, 1 case tea, 300 bags green tea, 91 bars silver, 85 boxes sovereigns.

NEGLECTING THE DEAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you pay your kind attention to the few lines written below and oblige.

On the 23rd instant I the undersigned had been to the Mahomedan cemetry called Nakhooda's Cabristan, where I felt some bad smelling and inquiring where it came from, I found that there were 3 corpses packed in a hand cart in such a bad condition that no human being could have a glance at them.

Asking the bearers where they were brought from and why they were in that condition that nothing but the worms formed their coverings, they replied that they were brought from the J. J. Hospital and, according to their knowledge and practice, those corpses were neglected for more than 4 or 5 days, and if they were kept in the ice rooms or any other place meant for keeping them dry they would not have reached this condition.

Having asked whether they were of the sick men treated in the Hospital, I was informed that they were of the dead persons shot in the recent struggles.

Hoping you will, having the matter considered well, write something to open the eyes of the Hospital authorities to be kind and careful to the dead in future and oblige.—Yours etc.

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Paydhoni Kolsa Mahala.

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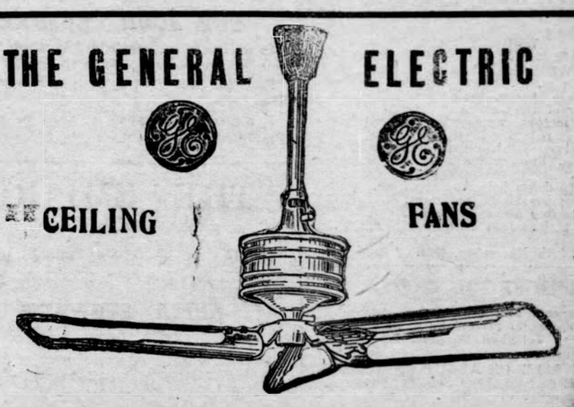

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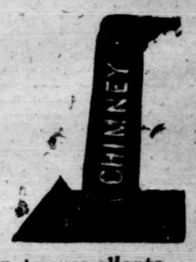

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Native Share and Stock Brokers Association, Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Dalal Street, 12 noon.

TUESDAY, November 29.

The Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, 42-48, Churchgate Street, 3-30 p.m.

The Sind Press Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 19, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 3.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leave at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KARANJIA.—Dinshaji Nusserwanji (Head Cashier to the British Dominions General Insurance Co.) father of Jehangirji and Nadirshaw and son-in-law of late Mr. Jamshedji Shapoorji Mehta. Funeral today at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at his residence opposite Gulca Chawl, corner of 3rd [illegible] Lines, Dhobi Talao.

LAD BANIA DEATH.

Mrs. Lilibai Jamnadas Mangaldas Nallawalla died on Saturday, the 26th inst. at 8 p.m. Uthamna ceremony will be to-day at 4 p.m. (B.T.) Bhoi Jeewanjee Lane, Thakurdwar.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Election of two delegates from the Fort D. C. Committee to the Ahmedabad Congress was held on the 25th instant. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Umar Sobani are declared duly elected.

E WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen are elected Delegates to the 36th Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad from the E Ward Byculla) District Congress Committee:—

Messrs. Harishchandra Balaji Kothari, Gajanan Vinayak Jayaker, Ishwarlal Lallobhai Kaji, Jagmohandas Golabdas Merchant and Ardeshar B. Godrej.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The following gentlemen stand as candidates for the ensuing Municipal election, for Mandvi B. Ward. They are also members of the Indian National Congress.

(1) Seth Miya Mahommad Haji Jan Mahamad Chotani.
(2) Mr. V. J. Patel.
(3) Dr. Jathalal Vanmalidas Vora.
(4) Seth Abdul Rahman Haji Mahomad Abba.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are not required to attend on Saturday, the 26th November, 1921. Further notice will be given in the daily papers as to when Special Jurors will be required.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 28th November, 1921, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) This notice cancels all previous announcements made in Court or in the papers.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE NOTES.

The H. B. Waring Company gave a very capable performance of Herbert Henry Davis's delightful comedy "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday evening. There was a fairly large attendance, much larger than on the opening night when "Trilby" was produced. Whether the "towards the end of the month" period is responsible for a general lacking of funds for theatrical entertainment amongst Bombay's theatre-going elite, or whether they find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the "heavy" stuff of the Waring Company—after such abundance of bright and breezy Bandman fare we do not quite know. We think perhaps probably the latter. Whilst in our opinion we recognize in the H. B. Waring Company a very capable combination of first class performers presenting to the theatre-going public of Bombay a repertoire of first class, latest, and the most successful London plays we candidly do not think they will find the appreciation or patronage they deserve.

Whether the environment of Eastern conditions of life have a tendency to remould our ideas—or whether it is our continuous sameness of existence from day to day in a land where the sunshine is almost perpetual, which seeks compensation in light entertainments we leave for you reader with a sense of perception to decide.

As we have said on previous occasions there is opportunity, great opportunity, for first class continuous variety performances in Bombay. The majority of our theatre-goers by their large attendances on occasions when such performances have been advertised have indicated the preference and if due confirmation were made by producing the all-important item-box-office receipts-over a specified period we should undoubtedly find Drama in Bombay stands a very poor chance.

There is another thing we should like to see the Excelsior orchestra imbued with a little more life. After the departure of Jean Desormes with the Bandman Company the poorness of the orchestral numbers is very apparent. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good "we are told. Probably a bad orchestra means an increase in the theatrical bar takings.

In our theatrical comments we realize it is unusual for us to advance our ideas on anything transpiring outside the theatre but we do not apologize for the above reference to the bar. Although a necessity in our constitutions, we understand, in repelling fever, we are of the opinion naturally our remarks in that direction will be viewed "medicinally."

BAN ON KHADI.

DR. SAVARKAR'S SELF-DENIAL FOR PRINCIPLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 27.

Dr. Savarkar, of Bombay, came here on the 25th instant as he had got permission to interview his brother Mr. Ganesh Savarkar, who is now kept in Bijapur jail. Accordngly he went to the jail in his usual Khadi dress, but the jail authorities, under instructions, as they said, from the Inspector General of Prisons, refused him the interview in that dress. Dr. Savarkar declined to have an interview in any other dress and objected to this absurd condition. He has sent wires to the Inspector General of Prisons and the Governor, requesting intervention and the removal of the objectionable condition of interview. He is awaiting replies from both.

PRISONER'S TRAIN TRAGEDY

NOTICE OF QUESTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Mr. Krishnan Nair, M.L.C., has given notice of a number of questions to be put at the next meeting of the Council for various particulars touching the recent prisoners train tragedy. He has also given notice of a resolution for the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non officials to inquire into the incident. It may be mentioned here that the Committee has already been appointed for inquiry which begins at Coimbatore on the 28th instant.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS IN BANGALORE.

MULSIM BOYS REFUSE TO EXPRESS REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 26.

After a week's enforced absence the students of all colleges and schools have been permitted to attend classes today on expressing their regrets and undertaking a strict observance of scholastic discipline in the future. All gave the above undertakings excepting all Moslem boys, numbering sixty of the Modal Anglo-Hindustani School who strongly protested against the demand of regret, and were dismissed and they marched in procession to the National School, in the Cantonment.

HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

SECOND SESSION AT AHMEDABAD.

The Secretary, Praniraksha Sanstha wires from Dhulia:

The Praniraksha Samstha, Dhulia decided to hold the second Praniraksha Conference at Ahmedabad during the Congress Season. All the humanitarian institutions are requested to send delegates and make the Conference successful.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

DECLARED UNLAWFUL IN ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Nov. 26.

Part 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1920 has been put into force in Assam and the associations such as Congress Volunteers Corps, Khilafat Volunteer Corps, and Santi Sena Sampradaya have been declared unlawful.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

There was a brilliant reception at the Government House last evening, at which the elite of the City, representing all classes and professions, both Europeans and Indians, were present. A formal investiture was held, at which some of the members were decorated with distinctions conferred upon them.

After the introduction of members the party had a delightful dance, and were treated to light refreshments.

HAND SPUN FINERIES EXHIBITION.

TO BE OPENED TO-DAY IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, the Andhra hand-spun fineries exhibition will be opened at the weaving workshop of the Committee, opposite the Grant Road Post Office from to-day.

Mr. V. Bhaskar Rao, a nationalist and enthusiastic Swadeshi worker of Chicacole, has arrived with a party of ten Andhra spinners and weavers who will show all the processes, viz., ginning, carding, slivers-making, spinning and weaving.

The exhibition will remain open between 8-30 to 10-30 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for all, but for women and children specially it will be open from 3 to 5 p.m. The admission fee will be one anna, children under ten being admitted free.

The Bombay public should not miss this golden opportunity of appreciating the still surviving fine art known as *Pattusuta* Art of Andhra Desh

REBEL ACTIVITIES IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov 26.

A latest report regarding the Malabar situation says:—Numerous small rebel bands are reported to have moved into the hills, east of Villiganeheri-Chin Kachins, when advancing to Periamodu on the 23rd instant, killed 17 rebels. A rebel band, estimated at 60 strong, raided the outskirts of Wandur at one o'clock today, burning 47 houses and inflicting four casualties on the inhabitants.

NEW NATIONALIST PAPER IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The first issue of a daily newspaper under the editorship of M. T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law, was issued today. The paper will advocate non-violent non-cooperation adopted by the National Congress.

"DREADFUL FATE OF MOPLAH PRISIONERS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the Indian public are not likely to be sufficiently alive to this national calamity—I mean, the heavy mortality of prisoners in a railway van—, please allow me, Sir, to draw their attention to it through the columns of your paper. Whether the calamity is caused by human agency or whether it is an act of God, its effect on the nation is the same.

Regarding the tragedy, the public have information from different sources, and it is difficult to believe which statement or report is true. But there is a factor common to all, viz., that 100 prisoners were entrained at Tirur in a wagon out of which 56 were found dead and the remaining in an unconscious state when the wagon was opened at Podanur after a distance of 76 miles. This is confirmed by the Government of Madras also. Does not this fact speak eloquently of the condition obtained in Malabar and also of the treatment meted out to prisoners? In connection with this, the "West Coast Spectator" of Calicut says that "Moplahs, after all, are human beings and to treat them as otherwise whether deliberately or due to negligence however heinous be the offence they are guilty of is an act of inhumanity the authors of which must be brought to book at any cost." The case could not be presented in a better language.

Even though there is perfect agreement among the sources of information in the essential fact, there are some differences as to the cause and the kind of wagon used. The sub-assistant surgeon at Tirur who did the *post mortem* examination on three bodies on the 20th morning has certified that the death was due to suffocation. The *communique* of the Madras Government dated 21st instant also says that "of a party of 100 convicted prisoners who were entrained at Tirur 56 were found dead of asphyxiation, at Podanur." Subsequently, the theory of "petrol fumes" was advanced. The theory is that the truck (wagon) in question "was previously used to carry petrol and it is possible that it was full of fumes when the prisoners were placed in it.' Those who hold this theory, viz., the authorities at Coimbatore, refute that the death was due to suffocation because the same truck was used on previous occasions to convey prisoners without any mishap. The "Madras Mail" says that the "deaths cannot be attributed to anything wrong with the food." It rejects the theory of asphyxiation and says that the "present tragedy should have been due to some other causes." That so many theories should have been invented and put forward in the face of the medical report based on *post mortem* examination is a move, the meaning of which is not difficult to understand.

With regard to the van which the prisoners used, the Calicut correspondent of the "Times of India" says after ascertaining that it was recently received from Madras with Engineering and telegraph stores and that it was *entirely free from poisonous substances*. There is no reason to question the veracity of the correspondent. This van used as a luggage van belonged to the M. and S. M. Railway Company and since tin wire gauze covered the panels free ventilation was impossible. A correspondent from Coimbatore says "that Moplahs were suffocated by being placed in a closed iron truck" The "Madras Mail" says that the carriage was a luggage van built of wood and usually attached to passenger trains. It was 26 by 8 ft. having the doors to each of the three partitions the van was divided into. Whether it was made of wood or iron, whether it was previously used to carry petrol or engineering and telegraph stores, the van ought not to have been so stuffed with human beings. The total floor-space of the van is 26in. by 8in. equal 208 sq. ft. i.e., a very little more than 2 sq. ft. for one individual. Taking the height of the van to be 12ft. the total air space of the van is 2496 c. ft. or in round figure 2500 c. ft. When the 100 prisoners are in the van, they will occupy a portion of the total air space. Supposing that a prisoner will occupy 2½ c. ft. of air space the total quantity of air for use in the van will be (2500—100 by 2½) 2250 c. ft. or 22½ c. ft. of air for one prisoner. Experts on hygiene say that an adult man at rest requires 3600 c. ft. of fresh air per hour or 60 c. ft. of fresh air per minute, since he exhales 6 c. ft. of carbon dioxide (co2) per hour. From this it is clear that the prisoners must have begun to feel uneasy even from the second minute of their entrainment at Tirur. It is nothing short of a miracle that only 56 were dead at Pudanur.

Who is responsible for this? Certainly the authorities at Tirur who entrained the prisoners. The theory of 'petrol fumes' cannot stand for a moment unless it is supposed that those entrusted with the duty knew that the van was full of petrol fumes and deliberately put the prisoners in it, or that they were so drunk at the time as not to smell the fumes of petrol or that they were devoid of the sense of smell or that they left the place entrusting the duty to some of their underlings. The escorting party too could not have been utterly unaware of the condition of prisoners on the way. Shoranore is about midway between Tirur and Podanur and the train stops there for half an hour. No. 77 train arrives at Shoranore at 8-35 p.m., and leaves it by 9-5 p.m. If the prisoners had been in a state of fit to shouting out, they may have attracted the attention of the people on the platform (Shoranore station). It must be that all the prisoners were prostrated by the time. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, there can be no doubt that the mortality was the result of asphyxiation or in simple language want of air to breathe in. When the facts are so patent, the Madras Government need not have sent their Surgeon-General to investigate into the cause. However, we shall await the enquiry of the Surgeon-General, but not the enquiry of the Special Officer appointed. The enquiry into the tragedy must be conducted by a non-official Committee.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

Bombay Nov. 27.

LORD SINHA.

A correspondent writes to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," from Bankipur:—

His Excellency Lord Sinha has resigned his high office. The bureaucracy of Bihar and Orissa must be jubilant over the fact of their relief from the brief spell of "intellectual torture" of having to serve under an Indian to carry out the orders of one who from the view points of race and colour has always been deemed inferior to the race to which the vast majority of the Indian Civil Service belongs. Lord Sinka's presence at Patna, is no longer to warn them of the grim truth that the days of "white" superiority are over. We are informed very authoritatively that no Indian will be appointed to succeed him. The rumours that Mr. Shafi or Sir Ali Imam may be next Governor of Behar and Orissa, are unfounded. The Bihar bureaucracy will once again boast an English Governor.

And it is well that this should be so! It is a mistake for an Indian to accept high and responsible posts like the Governorship of a bankrupt province during the period of transition—at a time when the country is rent with faction and strife. It was the greatest mistake which Lord Sinha committed, and no Indian should repeat his mistake. The difficulties surrounding the Indian who may accept such a high office are innumerable. On the one hand are his countrymen clamouring for the destruction of a system which is eating into the vitals of this fair country and atrophying her nerves of action. To be the head of such a system is a trying situation for an Indian. On the other hand is the Government,—the system—which demand implicit obedience to its will. In the case of Lord Sinha he was not even trusted, however much Sir William Vincent, the superman of the Government of India might assert to the contrary. Lord Sinha's Executive Council, consisted of 2 Europeans and 1 Indian. When India asked, why it was that this distinction was made in the case of Lord Sinha, she was frankly told that the interests of planters needed special protection. As an Indian Lord Sinha could not be trusted to fill the high office without prejudice to the planting community's interests. And thus it was that when Lord Sinha succeeded Sir Edward Gait, he was confronted with an arrangement of things which he could not disturb. Lord Sinha's position was naturally, therefore one of extreme difficulty.

If the inner history of the repressive measures first inaugurated in Bihar, and which afterwards became the signal for widespread and All-India repression—were ever to be made known to the public; the part which the planting community of Bihar—still smarting under a sense of defeat at the hands of Mr. Gandhi in 1917—player will be found to be no mean one. The bureaucracy of Bihar played into the hands of the planters and forced the hands of Lord Sinha. Civil servants threatened to resign in a body if Lord Sinha's Government did not inaugurate repression in India. The Rainey Circular and the Sifton Circular—both published in the "Patrika" rank to-day with the Circulars issued during the heat of the Partition struggle under the signatures of Messrs. Lyon and Risley.

The strain which the execution of such a policy—very probably disliked by himself—imposes upon a Governor—the criticism that must follow such a disastrous policy—are certainly not conducive to mental tranquility. Added to this is the effect which his position—one of "splendid isolation"—must make upon his mind. And on this aspect we have to speak out.

The calm and peace of mind which a Governor so strongly needs are all in the hands of his personal staff. Lord Sinha's personal staff was, we make bold to say, never in sympathy with him. It could never be so. It would be wrong on our part to expect white members of the bureaucracy, smarting under the "insult" inflicted on them by the appointment of an Indian to the highest office in the province, to be sympathetic in their dealings with Lord Sinha. The position of a Governor can be made to be intolerable by those immediately around him. Lord Sinha—however much he may have lived in European fashion—never was so 'splendidly isolated' as he was during the 11 months that he has been Governor. Every Governor's freedom is restricted. So was Lord Sinha's. But while all the other Governors have immediately around them men of their own faith, men of their own ideas and ideals—men with whose irresponsible actions he has full sympathy, the case of Lord Sinha was different. We know of Midas of ancient mythology to whom the most coveted gift of the Gods proved a little too much. Lord Sinha possessing one of the most prized offices of State was in a similar predicament. All that Midas touched became Gold! His food was transformed into that precious metal. Lord Sinha was, like Midas, confronted with bureaucracy at every step—even when out of his Secretariat. Such a life of restrictions imposes a strain upon the life of an old man, which it is difficult for anyone outside the exclusive life of a Government House to understand.

It is quite possible that Lord Sinha had not the strength to bear this strain. In his sufferings there will be nothing but sympathy from all—among whom are included his critics in the political sphere.

ASSAM VOLUNTEER ORGANISATIONS.

DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

All Congress and Khilafat volunteer associations in Assam have been declared unlawful.

CONGRESS OFFICES RAIDED IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI Nov. 27.

The police assisted by several C. I. D. officers, from the Deputy Inspector General downwards, raided the Provincial District Congress and Khilafat offices yesterday morning at 3 a.m. They took away all the papers, books and other records. There were similar raids simultaneously at the houses of Sjts. Tarunram Phookun, Naginchandra Bardali, Moulvis Mohibuddin Ahmed and Tayyelulla. Information has been received of similar searches in almost all the District Congress and Khilafat offices and the leading workers' houses in the province at the same time.

During the search at Gauhati armed Gurkhas were kept in reserve in the Uzan Bazar Thana in addition to a large number of constables armed with big lathies. The same was the case everywhere.

AFGHAN TREATY.

SATISFACTION IN BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Nov. 26.

Reuter is informed that the greatest satisfaction is expressed in British authoritative quarters at the conclusion of the Treaty with Afghanistan. It is considered that two of the most important points are that no Russian Consulates are allowed in the frontier districts and the absence of any question of subsidy. The conclusion of the Treaty will be made, however, the occasion of a valuable gift to the Amir. It is regarded as significant that notwithstanding the Bolshevist propaganda the Amir has not been deceived. Sir Henry Dobbs who, during the protracted negotiations exercised great tact and patience, was impressed by the friendly, hospitable treatment of the British mission. The Treaty is held to mark a new step in Anglo-Afghan relations as being one between two equal and independent States.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" COMMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

The "Daily Telegraph" in the course of its comments on the Afghan Treaty says that the Afghan Independence though perhaps menaced from various quarters is not threatened by India. The two Governments should aid each other in the difficult task of keeping watch over the inhospitable frontier region and if the Treaty is carried out, in the spirit in which it is framed, it will relieve us wholly of gratuitous embrassment and assist Afghanistan to fulfil its ambition of becoming a fully constituted member of the Family of Nations.

"MORNING POST'S" COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

The "Morning Post" says that the conclusion of the Treaty marks definite check to the aggressive designs of the soviet Government and a successful piece of Diplomacy by Sir Henry Dobbs. The paper advocates the occupation of the Cibal region and the extension of British Rule to the Afghan Frontier as only means of settling recurrent frontier disturbances.

TO PRESERVE PEACE.

PROF GEDDE'S SUGGESTION.

Prof. Patrick Geddes writes in the "Indian Social Reformer":—

Though peace in Bombay is for the time being restored, it is evident that men of goodwill in each section of the community may well be considering ways and means of initiating and maintaining better relations in future. And these not merely for quietness' sake, but towards that cooperation for the commonweal which is the best bond of citizenship. Now therefore is the time for considering how such civic and social inter-organization may be promoted; and in this connection I venture to cite the example of an association expressly for this purpose established three or four years ago in Jerusalem and known as "Pro-Jerusalem." Its membership from the first included leading representatives of the various sections and groupings of the Moslem and Jewish communities and with these the long-separated Christian denominations. These have in the past been estranged from one another, and to a degree exceeding all other cities of East and West, even to corresponding hostilities in action, and these from ancient to modern and even recent history. Yet their active cooperation—as I can testify from two years' experience—has been harmonious and even cordial throughout, and correspondingly productive in good results. These results have been of many kinds, as from conservation and repair of the city's monuments to the improvement of its health, sanitation and dwellings, and from some mitigations of unemployment in existing conditions to the start of new and productive industries, and these of ever increasing kinds.

This example is already being followed in other cities, and I submit that it may be found encouraging, and even suggestive, towards the formation of an analogous "Pro-Bombay" Association. If there be any active response to this suggestion, I shall be pleased to give further particulars, and to obtain full details from Jerusalem.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 27.

The Marathi Literary Conference commenced on Saturday evening under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwar, President, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. His Highness, Maharaja Sayajerao. Gaekwar gave his inaugural address. His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Dwarka Pith blessed the Conference in Hindi. His Highness promised to consider definite proposals for the proportion of Marathi. The President delivered his address full of review of the Marathi literature during the last four years. The proceedings will continue on Sunday and Monday.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer sixteen pence and Demand Bills sixteen and one thirty-two pence.

Som Dutt Sharma, the son of a Kishore Brahman of Brindaban, was prosecuted on a charge of sedition in Nagpur on the 26th instant. While the proceedings were going on in the court, the accused admitted his guilt and tendered a written apology undertaking to refrain from addressing public meetings for one year. With the permission of Government prosecution was withdrawn. (A. P.)

HIGH COURT.

RIGHT OF PERMANENT CONCUBINE.

TO MAINTENANCE.

Bai Nagoobai Manglookar
vs.
Pragji Dayal Hariani and ors.

(Before Mr. Justice Kanga.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff claiming maintenance at the rate of Rs. 500 per month out of the estate of one Vasanji Madhavji Thakar who died in November, 1919. Vasanji died leaving a will executed two days before his death, a widow and two minor sons and property valued at over ten lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff rested her claim upon the allegation that she was the mistress of the deceased in his exclusive keeping for a period of six years from 1913 till his death in 1919. The plaintiff further alleged that about 1916 the deceased left his house at Mandvi where he had been residing and went to live with the plaintiff at her house at Girgaon and that he continued to live with her till a day before his death. The plaintiff also had a daughter by the deceased. The plaintiff submitted that having been the permanent concubine of the deceased in his exclusive keeping till the day of his death, she was entitled to maintenance out of his estate under the Hindu Law and the amount of maintenance should be fixed in proportion to the value of the estate.

Defendants 1 and 2 were executors of the will and defendants 3, 4 and 5 were the widow and children of the deceased. The latter denied that the plaintiff was in the exclusive keeping of Vasanji.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Munshi, Mehta and Kania, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship in giving judgment said that if a Hindu died, his estate would be liable for the maintenance of his kept mistress if she remained chaste. His Lordship held on evidence that plaintiff had remained chaste and therefore she was entitled to maintenance out of the estate of the deceased as his permanent concubine. As the parties were not agreed as to the value of the property left by the deceased it was not possible to fix the amount. His Lordship therefore referred the matter to the Commissioner to ascertain the value of the property and the income derived therefrom. Costs of the parties were ordered to be paid out of the estate.

CHARGE OF RAPE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Emperor
vs.
Ahmed Ramzan.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten and a Common Jury.)

The accused in this case a Mahomedan mistry was charged with the offence of having committed rape on a woman named Sonibai aged 18.

Mr. P. K. Pendse appeared for the Crown, Mr. I. N. Mehta defended the accused. Shortly the facts are that the girl Sonibai and two other women were employed by the accused on 30th September, 1921, as day labourers. Sonibai was asked to bring Sand from a collar and after some time the accused went to the cellar and forcibly outraged her. Sonibai complained to her aunt Parubai who was also working there and the Police were informed.

There were five witnesses for the Prosecution. The medical evidence showed that Sonibai was a married woman and she had no bruise or scratch on her person.

The defence was that the accused did the act with the consent of the girl Sonibai.

The Jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" by 6 to 3. His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

REGISTERED PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT

Government are pleased to direct that for rules 2, 3 and 4 in Government Resolution, No. 2037, dated the 14th October 1909, regarding the conduct of registered or aided public libraries the following rules should be substituted:—

2. Authenticated lists shall be kept of all books, papers, etc., in the Library. They shall show clearly all periodicals subscribed for and all books and periodicals added in each official year.

3. A list of the periodicals and books subscribed for or added to the Library shall be submitted each year on the 1st of April if required by the Director of Public Instruction.

4. No periodicals or books which have been notified to the Committee by the Director of Public Instruction as objectionable shall be added to or retained in the Library and the Secretary shall report on the 1st of April each year whether this rule has been complied with.

ISLAMIC HOSPITALITY.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee reports that Dr. Mahomed Kiani, a Turkish doctor who was going from Baghdad to Constantinople *via* Bombay, was received and assisted by Mr. Khatri and other Mussalmans in Bombay under painful circumstances. Dr. Kiani's wife who was travelling with him took ill on board the ship and was landed in Bombay for treatment. She died in hospital and her funeral was performed according to strict Islamic rites.

Dr. Kiani is to leave for Constantinople by the next boat.

MRS. BESANT'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—We are pleased to read the following in "New India": "Mr. Gandhi, in facing self-inflicted death for the sake of winning peace, has won a far greater triumph than if his hartal and boycott had been successful. That accepted martyrdom, not hartals, boycotts, and the stirring up of hatred by furious denunciations, is true Passive Resistance. He conquered the hatreds he had generated by sacrificing himself in silence, and by love made hate to cease. That is the real "soul force," in which the Inner God [illegible]nes out triumphant." Amenities lik[illegible] above sweeten public life and make it [illegible] pursuing."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, November 28, 1921.

UNTRUSTWORTHY.

The Associated Press, like Indian Ministers, plies a flourishing trade by trying to serve both Government and the public. To mention that the Associated Press is indebted to Government is like pointing to the wart on grandmother's nose: the observation is misunderstood. The recent vagaries of its correspondents made us feel that it may have some concerted policy in the selection and publicity of news. Mr. K. C. Roy and Dr. Rushbrooke Williams, the two publicity experts of the Government of India, are wont jointly to cerebrate in the public interest, and we wonder if the propagandist complexion of A. P. correspondent could in any way have been, unwittingly of course, the outcome, or the reflection, or otherwise, of that habit of joint cerebration. The Associated Press furnishes a few high officials with copies of its news sheet, a custom by no means indispensable for the business of administration but highly useful to the Associated Press as the ground for receiving a substantial subsidy. It is, we imagine, the practice of subsidised journals to give a few copies to the Government. We know it was, till lately, the practice in an Indian State to pass a thousand rupee cheque every month to a contemporary, in return, of course, for half-a-dozen Roneo-typed copies of the telegrams. We do not grudge the A. P. its good bargain, but as among its best-willed constituents we would suggest certain lines of improvement in the interests of the other side, namely, the public. Our principal news agency ought more strictly to conform to the rule that it exists not to import party emotion or advertise special interests, but to give an impartial and authentic account of happenings in the country. Errors occasionally we shall expect, like the perversion of Mahatma Gandhi's speech about the Lawrence Statute, but we have a right to demand straightforward reports without any officious attempt to invent or exalt one class of events in order to belittle or ignore another. There is, unfortunately, a bitter struggle between the Government and the people, and it is not the business of an outside agency to do for Government what Lord Northcliffe did during the war. Occurrences favourable to the non-co-operation movement or betraying official high-handedness are quickly disposed of, while developments of a contrary nature are relishingly detailed by the Associated Press. Take the happenings at Chandpur last May. There were sensational incidents occurring what time the Associated Press correspondents, like Brer Rabbit, were "lying low and saying nuffin." Certainly, they were more important than the vapourings of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" which, from a position of mysterious privilege, finds its puerilities advertised at least once a week. The Associated Press was scarcely of service during the Dharwar tragedy. The Gurkhas charged at Chittagong causing a hundred casualties, they again fired at Howrah; but we have to wait for daily papers to get at a reasonable approximation of the truth. A sensation is caused by two illustrious leaders, Hindu and Muslim, being manacled together, but it fails to provoke the attention of our principal news-agency. It is also becoming a shield of shelter for magisterial pranks. A number of magistrates are daily upset at the sight of Gandhi caps and coloured flags, but we get no account of their freakish and entertaining behaviour until after weeks together. Thirty constables resign, but the A. P. is engrossed in the arduous reproduction of an ex-Rao Sahib's wail for the return of his badge. We suggest there is excessive anxiety on the part of the A. P. to leave incidents favourable to non-co-operators untold.

Further to illustrate our point regarding the systematic omission of news, the A. P. seems to be shy of recording facts that prove the existence of an aggressive anti-Khaddar policy on the part of the authorities. It seems evident that, in many parts of the country, the safety of the man wearing home-spuns is half-forfeit. The animosity that is crystallising is of public importance. We do not want the A. P. to interpret events, but we want news of the novel development. Here are two specific events reported in Calcutta papers by Syed Majid Baksh:—

(1) Three persons were arrested at Halliday Park for no other offence than wearing Khaddar shirt and Gandhi Cap (reported by Mr. Nursing of 201, Burrabazar, eye-witness.)

(2) Two persons near Marcus Square had their Khaddar shirts forcibly removed from their person and burnt by the sergeant (reported by the same eye-witness.)

We submit the news was important enough for the notice of the Associated. Not only are scores of such illustrations of official excesses ignored, but actual facts are distorted presumably for the delectation of the official mind. The All-India *hartal* of 17th instant was, on the whole, peaceful, impressive and successful throughout the country. In Calcutta it was a great revelation and a finished success, but the A. P., in half-hearted appreciation, prosed away like this: "The *hartal* in Calcutta to-day was more extensive than on any previous occasion." The description was a feat in the suppression of news, because even the incensed Anglo-Indian Press put it as a success in no comparative degree, but as a superlative, dramatic triumph for non-co-operators. We complain that besides the artful dodge of omission of news and the no less artful discrimination and emphasising of events, the Associated Press has become responsible for effusive elaboration of *views*, a function that is pernicious in the hands of an impartial news-agency. A capital example of it may be found in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales to this unfortunate city. The disorders in Bombay were misreported as if to furnish ideal texts for the philippics of the Anglo-Indian journals. It is not unlipely that the Telegraph Office had some thing to do with mutilated acounts, and, therefore, it is best to confine ourselves to the exultations of the court-chronicler in connection with the Royal entry. The report is remarkable for the dilation of views and eulogistic inferences made to advertise the prudence of the visit and the gratification of Bombay.

Let it be understood that our grievance, or indeed anybody else's grievance, is not that the views were adverse to public opinion; the grievance is that there was an unwarranted trespass on the sphere of comment. A fair description would merely mention the facts. The A. P. knows full well that the Government of India have engaged the services of a competent Official Historian to record the visit of the Prince so that it may spare itself the trouble of volunteered panegyrics. The A. P. report, beginning with a reference to a "great epoch" recollects "the deepest regret to many millions" last year through the ill-health of the Prince, suggests the incidence of the deepest pleasure to many millions at the timing of the present visit and proceeds to exult in notions of "magnificence," and "representative gatherings":—

> In spite of the boycott movement and the distraction created by the mass meeting timed to take place simultaneous with the landing of the Prince, and presided over by Mr. Gandhi himself, the welcome given to His Royal Highness to-day both at Apollo Bunder and all along the route was magnificent. . . . .
>
> The scene during and after the speech illustrated the enormous interest in the Prince's declaration. The audience, which was composed of several thousand citizens of Bombay, who are not accustomed to display wild enthusiasm, gave great emphasis to the speech by loud and ringing cheers. It was a great representative gathering to whom His Royal Highness addressed a passionate appeal for loyal co-operation.

The morning's hartal was religiously belittled, if not ignored—a very essential safeguard when the views to be propagated are thus examined by way of sample. What was the "enormous interest in the Prince's declaration," not to mention the "wild enthusiasm" engendered by that pronouncement of courtesy? Our grievance is that there was on the part of our professedly neutral news agency, an attempt to stampede the Indian public with pro-official reports. The indictment of partisanship can be proved to the hilt. The A. P. discounts the impressive *hartal* of Poona, which the special correspondent of "New India" has the candour to describe as complete. The Associated Press is, through Olympian infection, slowly forfeiting its character of public trust. Or is it that the prose epic of the Official Historian is being published in instalments?

Notes of the Day.

The Curzonian Outburst.

Lord Curzon's tirade against French statesmen is calculated neither to enhance his own reputation as Foreign Secretary nor to pour oil on the troubled waters of Entente diplomacy. After reading Lord Curzon's speech, one appreciates the wisdom which refused to send him as a delegate to the Washington Conference. If Lord Curzon hopes to cow down the French statesman by his frank words, we are afraid he is sadly mistaken. The French Premier is not made of the stuff which yields to brow-beating even from such a superior personage as the ex-Viceroy of India. His lordship's outburst is calculated to have an effect exactly the opposite of what he expects. In Mr. Lloyd George's mouth the threat would have appeared really dramatic, while from Lord Curzon's lips it issues merely as a damp squib, likely to offend by its smoke, but not capable of doing anything more. Unfortunately for Lord Curzon, the Government he represents, has more to be afraid of exposure in connection with the pacification of the Middle and Near East, than the French Government, whom Lord Curzon accuses of mad faith. It is significant that Italy too should refuse to be bound by the compact, to which Lord Curzon believes all the three Entente Powers are party. Is it not time British statesmen abandoned the pursuit of the *ignis fatuus* of Greek domination in Asia Minor and remembered their pledges given during the War?

The Malabar Tragedy.

Seeing that the shocking tragedy which occurred at Podanur last week has arouse the greatest interest, all over in India, it is surprising that the Associated Press Agency is not making better arrangements to report the investigation which is taking place. While the Government communique asserts that the preliminary enquiries throw doubt on the diagnosis originally made that the cause of the death was asphyxiation, the theory that the deaths were due to an attack of cholera has also been discredited. In the meanwhile, the few particulars which leaked out at the inquest held at Coimbatore and which are reported in the "Hindu," are worth recalling here, inasmuch as they confirm the suspicion that the arrangement that are being made by the Madras Government for the conveyance of prisoners from Malabar are inhuman in the extreme and that they are really responsible for the awful tragedy that has taken place. We read in the "Hindu":

> "They were all put in together in a closed waggon. The waggon had no air-hole. It was said at the inquest, that all through the route these poor fellows were bawling out from inside to have some air. At every station the train stopped, they cried and begged to pen the door. Nobody heeded and when the train arrived at Podanur, it seems, it was unbearable to hear their cries and loud knockings at the door and it was found that a large number of prisoners were 'quite dead' (about 54 in number). The prisoners had marks of wounds on their heads and other parts the result of knocking their heads on the iron walls. Some had tried to break open with their hands and feet. They seem to have fought with each other to put some elbow room. Some had vomited and some others purged."

Wanted—An Independent Inquiry.

The "Hindu" in its issue of the 24th instant also publishes a letter from a Bangalore correspondent, who says that a European friend of his, who was an eye-witness of the sufferings of a former batch of Moplah prisoners who were detrained there, testified that the prisoners when they came out of the waggon in which they had been confined looked faint and feeble. Eighty of them had been shoved into the closed waggon! In the present case it would appear as many as 124 wretches had been packed into the waggon, which had not even an air-hole. Is it a wonder that the prisoners should have come to their end in the horrible manner they did? The Madras Government do not acquaint us with the facts which have led them to suspect the corectness of the asphyxiation theory. It is to be hoped that whatever the truth, and however horrible it may be, it will not be allowed to be white-washed or suppressed in the interest of any individual or individuals, however high-placed. We are glad that a London contemporary has had the courage to demand condign punishment for those guilty. It is to be hoped that as a result of the present exposure, the Madras Government will promptly revise their barbarous and disgraceful methods of transport of helpless convicts. They cannot escape a part at least of the responsibility for the tragedy that has occurred and no question of prestige should debar the Government of India from taking severe notice of the conduct of the Madras Government. The enquiry that is now being made by the Madras Government will not satisfy the public. As the "Indian Social Reformer" points out, Mr. Knapp, the Special Commissioner," is himself the official ultimately responsible for the administration of the affected tract and he is, therefore, not the proper person to investigate this terrible scandal. An enquiry quite independent of the Madras Government is urgently call-for.

Press Agents and Politicians.

Under the above caption the "Outlook" traces the genesis and influence of the "Intelligence Department" in England. During the War it was thought necessary that the chief departments of State should have a handy and rapid means of correction, elucidation and guidance. The post-armistice period, instead of witnessing the end of a system so prone to abuse, has seen its extension to nearly every department of State, with the result that there has been a singular loss of independence in the Press. As the journal says: "It flatters the vanity of Editors to be able to announce that they have the "highest authority" (a la "New India") for this statement, or "reason to believe" that etc., etc., They appreciate also the advantage, from a news point of view, of being in close touch with the places where news is made. The acceptance of favours implies a suitable return, and so we have, in place of the former independence of the editorial columns, an atmosphere of official inspiration. This sort of thing is equally bad for journalism and for officialism." While Ministers may, by this device, avoid hostile criticism and secure a safe passage for their favourite schemes the loss to the country is profound. Officials are always prone to illusion and only a vigilant and candid Press can point out to them where they go wrong. Honey may be sweet but vinegar is more wholesome.

In India.

In this country, too, perhaps to maintain the British character of the administration, Directors of Publicity were appointed and Information Bureaus set up. The "Reforms" were advertised as ushering in a "Liberal" regime, and in the first flush of power, more fancied than real, the "Liberal" Press deteriorated to the level of Lord Northcliffe's gramaphones. The Nationalist Press was, of course, never hypnotised by the "New Era." Liberal organs, like the "Bengalee" and the "Leader," however did not take long to recover somewhat from the shock and are to day, in some ways, as frank critics of Government, in their own way, as the Nationalist papers. It is a matter of no little satisfaction that the Press in India, though a comparatively recent growth, should have given points to the British Press in integrity and independence. The "Outlook" says that "if the housing and agricultural policies of the Government had been subjected to the kind of criticism, searching, detailed, and independent, which would have been forthcoming eight years ago, Ministers would have been saved the humiliation of complete reversals of policy." We do not know how far the failure of the British Government can be laid at the door of the Press. In India, however, if things go wrong, Government cannot plead lack of criticism.

Students and Politics.

Students have always played a part in the building up of a nation. It is a well-known fact how the students helped the boycott of the Milner Commission in Egypt and how the Korean students actively helped the cause of their nation. And to-day the liberal movements in Japan are being pushed forward through the exertions of the student community. These students publish large numbers of vivid little papers, transmitting news of liberal movements all over the world and urging on the Japanese people to awaken and assert themselves. They also send delegates to China and Korea to "undo evil done by militants and soften bitterness towards Japan." Of course, these students are often watched and even arrested, but undeterred they go on with their work.

Welfare Work.

The annual report of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute gives some idea of its many benevolent activities. The Institute conducts primary classes, half-timers' classes and night schools for workmen as well as special English classes for clerks. It has started co-operative credit societies for the different departments of the mills, a co-operative store for the sale of grain and cloth at reasonable prices, a gymnasium and a creche. The most interesting feature of the institution, however, is the starting of work committees, the object of which is securing amicable relations between the workmen and the officials of the mills. They deal with individual and departmental grievances but do not discuss questions regarding wages, hours of work and the like. The restriction, it is to be hoped, is not calculated to check the spirit of Trade Unionism, the questions being regarded by the employers as properly belonging to the sphere of Trade Union interests. There are some ommissions in the report which should be pointed out. We read, for instance, of the imposing number of suggestions and complaints decided by the Works Committees. But we are not told how the decision were arrived at. Again, it is stated that "a number of small industries have been selected for introducing them in various chawls, with a view to find some work for the wives and other female members of workmen who do not work outside homes." The important question is: What are those small industries? Have they recommended the "charka" or is it taboo? The majority of Labour leaders in all countries do not take kindly to welfare work as they think that it weakens the solidarity of the workers. The fear is not groundless. However, whatever its future evolution, the All-India Trade Union Congress is not, at present, out for a class war. It recognises that there is in this country room enough for welfare work, side by side with Trade Union activities.

BY GOD'S GRACE PEACE RESTORED.

WHAT WE SHOULD DO NOW.

CONCENTRATE ON PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

NON-RETALIATION IS SOUL FORCE.

FRANCO-TURKISH TREATY.

"AGREEMENT TO SETTLE PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

M. BRIAND ON LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

New York.—In a speech at the Lotus Club here M. Briand took exception to Lord Curzon's speech, implying that France had stolen a march on the Allies by concluding the Kemalist Treaty. M. Briand contended that it was not a treaty but an agreement for the settlement of her private affairs. The Italians had a similar agreement. France had notified the Allies of her intention of effecting an agreement which was prepared and signed in London during the conference which the Angora representatives had been invited to attend by an initiative of Britain.

He hoped that general peace conditions would soon be negotiated with a view to the establishment of an equitable and definite peace in the Near East.

"ADDING FUEL TO ANGLO-FRENCH WRANGLING."

AMERICAN PRESS'S CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 27.

New York.—Lord Curzon's speech has almost eclipsed the business of conference at Washington. Though delegates have refused to comment upon it, the newspapers criticise very candidly the action of British and French statesmen, talking domestic politics when so many earnest men are trying to talk of the world peace. Even the papers which condemn what they describe as France's policy of isolation, deprecate Lord Curzon's implied rebuke as adding fuel to the Anglo-French wrangling.

LORD CURZON BACKING A WRONG HORSE.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

The British Press while understanding France's fear of Germany points out her ability to apply for assistance from her fellow Nations in case of attack and emphasises that if France, however, chooses the policy of isolation, she will expose herself to terrible dangers from her old antagonist. On the other hand, the Papers particularly tinged with the Francophile sentiments declare that the speech was unfortunate and are disposed to criticise the inconsistence of British policy They defend France's attitude in the Middle East and declare that Lord Curzon backed a wrong horse.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

Paris.—The papers are surprised and hurt at the tone and tenour of the speech which is regarded as representing th Official British views. The "Ffgaro" and the "Journal" among others protest France's friendship for England and earnestly hope that the Allied relations will not be disturbed by misunderstandings. They suggest that while the Anglo-French agreement in every direction is humanly impossible the union may be reconstituted on the principle that each will approach problems firmly determined to find common solutions.

BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE.

COUCHED IN FRIENDLY TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 27.

Paris.—A long British Note with reference to the Franco-Kemalist Agreement has been received here. The Note is couched in the most friendly terms and expresses pleasure at France's assurance that the Agreement does not imply recognition of the Angora Government either *de jure* or *de facto*. It takes cognisance of the fact that France will oppose any attack on Mesopotamia and points out that the protection of minorities under the agreement of October 20th is mainly theoretical, and suggests strengthening it when a general agreement on the East is established.

INTERVENTION IN GRECO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

The Note expresses satisfaction at the assurances that France is pursuing the policy of the Entente in cooperation with the Allies which is the basis of Britain's policy, and asks whether time has not come to intervene in the Greco-Turkish conflict, in which connection, it awaits suggestions.

The Note concludes that the British Government is pleased to receive the assurance that there has not been any exchange of secret letters between the French and Kemalist Governments.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST.

LORD CURZON ON SITUATION.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Nov. 26.

In his speech at a luncheon in the City, Lord Curzon, referring to the state of things in the Near and Middle East, said that was the only part of the world which was still actively engaged in war. The Greeks and the Turks were confronting each other in the bleak uplands of Anatolia, but he doubted whether either had much stomach for fighting. The struggle in which they were engaged had resulted in something like a stalemate; the winter was coming on and winter there was enough to cool the ardour of even the doughtiest combatant. He did not know, if the struggle were renewed, which party would be victorious; what was more important was, there should be no victory on either side but peace. It was to the interest of both sides not to prolong the struggle as there were strong reasons for both sides to come to terms.

LABOUR LOST.

He added: "We have made many efforts to secure peace in the East, but they have hitherto been unsuccessful. We concluded the Treaty of Sevres, but it was not ratified and we invited the Greeks and Turks to come to London last March and we submitted what we thought were fair and reasonable terms, but they were rejected. Both parties preferred to submit the matter to the arbitrament of war. We again, last June, asked Greece to place herself in the Allies' hands, but she declined. That cannot continue for ever. I am hopeful that if we try individually we shall succeed or at least have better chance of succeeding if our action is united. I want you to see how important it is to all the parties concerned to shut down this conflict; it is most important to us because although we fought against the Turks, although they were guilty of many inhuman acts, although we beat them in war and although we deprived them of some of the most important of the outlying portions of their old Empire we have no permanent quarrel with the Mahomedan races of the world, on the contrary we are the greatest Mahomedan power in the world and it is to our interest, not only in relation to England but in relation to India, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia, to have a friendly Turkish power on our flank.

GREECE'S INTERESTS.

"It must be to Greece's interest, instead of indulging in vague adventures, to settle down to the assimilation and development of what she won in the war."

Recounting the advantages to Turkey, Lord Curzon said that although the outside fringe of non-Turkish populations had been lopped off she would retain the strength and vitality to form a solid compact kingdom in the heart of the region from which her people originally came and it must be to her interests to come to some arrangement. "If only we could kill the suspicion which prevails between all these parties, if we could persuade them that there is room for both Greeks and Turks in the Near East, if we could convince the Turks that Europe has every desire to give them scope for the resuscitation of their national life in the future then we might have hope, but our hope will only materialise if we go into this affair, as I hope we may do, with a single policy, single aim and single plan."

MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

THE RESULT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

The following is the result of the Manchester November Handicap:—

(1) Blue Dun, (2) Air Balloon, (3) Franklin.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION OF LOSSES IMPERATIVE.

LET BOMBAY RETRIEVE LOST REPUTATION.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

The following is the translation of a Gujarati appeal issued by Mahatma Gandhi:—

To the Citizens of Bombay.

By God's grace we are once more at peace. We are no longer engaged in the occupation of breaking one another's head, throwing stones or burning buildings. Nevertheless, some of us has still anger, bitterness and fear in us. This is evident from the language of the numerous letters I have been receiving. We can call it a real peace only when our minds are free from these impurities. The first step towards such a consummation is that Hindus and Mussalmans make a clear confession of their guilt. Those who cast the first stone must be held guilty. If I begin by using an abusive word I must take the consequences of all that may follow. If Hindus and Mussalmans made the commencement by forcibly removing foreign caps or by throwing stones they were the guilty party. Moreover, they are in an overwhelming majority. And it is largely Hindus and Mussalmans who have taken the pledge of non-violence. Therefore, it is they who should realise their responsibility in the first instance.

I am not here considering the responsibility in law. I am simply thinking of it as between man and man. If Parsis and Christians too do not feel their share of the guilt it is difficult to establish a lasting peace. If Parsis and Christians had not retaliated when Hindus and Mussalmans began violence they would have been considered angels and they would have given to the world an astonishing proof of their soul-force. But they not only defended themselves, which was quite right, but they also were engaged and went beyond the limits of self-defence. Some of them used greater violence than was necessary. And if they do not admit as much, it would be difficult to attain immediate heart-peace, because Hindus and Mussalmans will not acknowledge their complete innocence even after provocation. If only one party were to continue its guilt and the other consistently remained patient and suffering, the guilty party would be exhausted in the effort If there was no re-action following action the world would attain salvation. But generally we answer abuse with a slap. A slap is returned with a double slap. The latter is followed by a kick; a kick by a bullet, and so the circle of sin ever widens but generally those who believe in taking tooth for tooth after a time forgive one another and become friends. Is it impossible for us to follow this common rule? I do not, therefore, hesitate to ask Parsi and Christian friends to recognise this rule of mutual forgiveness and forget one another's wrongs.

But I do lay stress upon the special responsibility that rests upon Hindus and Mussalmans. Whether the Parsis and the Christians forgive or not, Hindus and Mussalmans are bound to purify themselves by confessing their guilt, asking God for forgiveness and by remaining peaceful. Those who have suffered losses or are deprived of their dear ones are bound to feel the effect of the injury received. Some of them are too poor to bear the losses. We must appreciate their situation. And I trust that there will be an impartial non-official committee appointed to investigate the losses suffered by those who cannot bear them and to collect the funds necessary for the purpose. At the same time I hope that no one will seek the assistance of law or Government. This advice I tender not merely as a non-co-operator but also from my wide experience that such matters are more truly and more expeditiously adjudicated by private arbitration. That is also the way to avoid acerbities. The easiest method of achieving peace is to give up the idea of complaining against one another in a court of law and to concentrate our attention upon taking preventive measures, so that there is no recurrence of such madness. And I hope that Bombay will retrieve her lost reputation by adopting such measures.

I remain,
Your Servant,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY SMASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 27.

At least three have been killed and many injured in the railway smash at New Street Station, Birmingham, to-day. The incoming train charged into another which was stationary at platform and the rear coaches of the latter were reduced to matchwood.

EARL BEATTY IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 27.

Ottawa.—Thousands assembled this morning to accord Earl Beatty welcome on his arrival from Washington. Earl Beatty was ceremoniously received and drove in open sledge to Town Hall where he received the Freedom of the City.

DISARMAMENT AND FRENCH POLICY.

"THE ONLY JARRING NOTE."

GRAVE ANXIETY TO DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

M. Briand's attitude at the Washington Conference is causing grave pre-occupation to the delegates as if French policy aims at securing a paramount large army, navy and air force. The French attitude must profoundly affect the whole question of disarmament. Although opinion is generally sympathetic to the French desire to maintain a strong army owing to her special position, the Conference is unable to appreciate M. Briand's reason for demanding a powerful flotilla of submarines which, taken in conjunction with the reported French desire to possess a fleet equal to Japan's, has struck the only jarring note during the Conference. French circles claim that M. Briand proved his point, but it is more likely that his success consists in side-tracking the question of land armaments and persuading the world that the demilitarisation of Europe is past praying for.

M. BRIAND'S SPEECH AT LOTUS CLUB

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

New York.—Speaking at the Lotus Club M. Briand urged the people linked with ties of blood and the peoples of the Central Powers to tell the German people that they have nothing to fear from France. France only awaited any gesture of goodwill from Germany for her to do everything in her Powers to eliminate the causes of War and assure peaceful relations not only between France and Germany but of the whole world.

CHINA AND "OPEN DOOR."

A NOTE OF PROTEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

Washington.—A member of the Chinese delegation stated to-day that China was ready to refuse to sit any longer at the Conference if the reported British interpretation of "open door" turned out to be the attitude of the Powers. He expressed the confidence, however, that the suggestion regarding the acceptance of the financial consortium by the Chinese and the pooling operation of railway concessions did not represent the policy of the United States or the other delegations.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ABOLITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

Washington.—The Chinese delegates have presented a detailed statement of the executive session to the Far Eastern Committee with regard to the extra-territorial rights which were described by the other delegates as quite reasonable. The committee subsequently agreed in principle to the abolition of the extra-territorial rights and appointed a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Henry Cabot lodge to examine the matters.

ABOLITION AGREED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

Washington.—The Far Eastern Committee has agreed in principle to the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China, and has appointed a sub-committee to examine the question.

MANDATED PEOPLES.

THEIR STATUS.

PROTECTED PERSONS, NOT SUBJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

The Sub-Committee of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations which was recently appointed to consult the Mandatory Powers on the question of Nationality of the inhabitants of the Mandated Territories have concluded their visit to London where they conferred with the British Government and the High Commissioners of the Dominions interested. The Sub-Committee which was composed of Italian, Portuguese and English Members interviewed Sir Henry Allen, (New Zealand) with regard to Samoa which is now "C" class mandate and subsequently consulted Sir Edger Walton (South Africa). The Sub-Committee finally conferred with the High Commissioner for Australia and have now gone to Brussels. The general view appears to be that the proper status of the Mandated Inhabitants would be that of protected persons and not subjects. This definition was chosen by the Empire Representatives in order to exclude the idea of annexation being involved in Mandate.

The Sub-Committee expressed itself most gratified at the British Government's attitude towards the interpretation and the execution of the obligations under Article Twenty-Two of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and declared that nothing could be more in harmony with the purpose of the Article than the manner in which the British Mandates were being carried out.

WIRELESS VALVE-TRANSMITTER

SUCCESSFUL MESSAGES TO AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

The Carnarvon wireless station has successfully transmitted messages direct to Australia by means of the so-called valve transmitter. Sydney and Melbourne replied indirectly.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA WIRELESS SERVICE.

DRAFT AGREEMENT DRAWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

Melbourne.—The draft agreement has been placed on the table of the House of Representatives for wireless service between England and Australia. It provides that, the Commonwealth shall acquire the controlling interest in the company with a million sterling. There will be branch stations in State capitals and on the coast, also stations in England and Canada for the distribution of traffic throughout North America. The maximum charges will range from two shillings a word full rates to five pence press rates and three pence deferred ressrates.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

TO BE DEVELOPED INTO "ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS,"

PRESIDENT HARDING'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 27.

Washington—President Harding today conversed with the foreign delegates regarding the possibility of continuing the present conferences with a view to the possible development into an "Association of Nations." President Harding favours annual conferences in order to consider any menaces to peace. It is understood that the proposal, which was made informally, was well received by the delegates. The President also hoped that all small nations would eventually join the great Powers in the discussions of international questions.

RESULTS OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

REST ON "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 27.

Washington.—A fuller report of President Harding's informal talk with foreign delegates regarding the possibility of continuing the Conferences says that the President has expressed his willingness to let the results of the present Conference and the plans for future meetings rest merely on "Gentlemen's agreement" among Powers rather than on formal Treaty.

THE VICEROY ON THE SITUATION.

REPRESSIVE POLICY ENDORSED.

TO COMBAT 'VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, COERCION.'

REPLY TO PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, DELHI, Nov. 26.

The Viceroy, replying to a deputation of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce today, made important announcements. He said "Mr. President and Gentlemen, I thank you on behalf of Lady Reading as well as myself for the very cordial welcome you have tendered to us on taking up our residence in Delhi. I am especially grateful to you for the confidence in me expressed by your membebrs. It encourages me in handling the difficult and delicate problems of administration in India which perhaps were never of greater moment. I observe that in the very forefront of your address to-day you lay stress upon the loss of the privilege of independent representation in any of the legislatures of the country and in particular you have referred to the question of your representation in the central and local legislatures. As you are aware, your views on this matter were laid last year before the Reforms Commissioner (Sir Williams Marris), and were subsequently communicated by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. The rules as finally passed by Parliament did not however accord to you the increased representation for which you asked and, although I recognise that the grounds on which you have based your claim for a separate seat on the local Legislative Council are not without force. I cannot, in view of the pronouncement of the Joint-Committee that the franchise as settled by the rules should not be altered for the first ten years, hold out to you any hopes of any early revision of the rules. At the same time I have no doubt that if and when the rules are revised, your claims for increased representation on the local Legislative Council will be fully considered.

REPRESENTATION IN INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

As regards representation on the Indian Legislature, the position is different. The Indian Commerce is represented in the Assembly and the European Commerce in the Council of State and as I think you will readily recognise, having regard to the limited membership of the Council of State, the three seats allotted by the rules are as many as could properly be provided. These seats have been assigned to the three chambers, which admittedly represent the largest commercial interests and although your chamber is thus without separate representation in the Council its position in this respect does not differ from that of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. I am glad, however, to have heard your views and am very conscious of the important interests represented by your chamber. I need scarcely assure you that I shall not fail to bear them in mind. in all matters affecting trade and industry.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS IN UPPER INDIA.

I observe also that you lay stress upon the importance, in the interests of commercial development, of improving the communications of Delhi and with as many ports as is possible. I am entirely in accord with you not only in the observations you make to-day, but in the underlying significance of your references to the development of transport as an auxiliary, sometimes a preliminary to the development of trade and sometimes a consequence of it. The subject is of far reaching importance. But you concentrate your attention to-day upon the desired improvement of the connection of Delhi with Karachi with the object of attaining a more direct broad, gauge railway connection between Delhi and Karachi. The Government of India fully recognise the great desirability of establishing such a connection between Karachi and the important trade centres of the United Provinces and Delhi. Various alternative routes for the western section of such a connection up to Cawnpur have already been examined, and it is proposed to have the eastern section investigated during this cold weather. The scheme however is an extensive one touching many interests and involving many issues of political and economic importance. Moreover, the financing of such a big project under existing conditions is a matter of considerable difficulty, when there are so many other important and pressing demands to be met. The materialisation of the project as a whole will therefore take some time.

Government fully recognise the necessity for providing additional facilities on open lines for the movement of a greater volume of traffic than can now be, dealt with and the railway board are devoting their available funds chiefly to this end.

Both the questions of new construction and of open line improvements referred to by the Chambers are mainly matters of finance and, as the chamber is aware, this subject has only recently been under examination by the Railway Committee whose report is now before the Government and receiving the most careful study and consideration. In my judgment there is no subject affecting the commerce and prosperity of India which transcends in importance that of the improvement of railway communications. Your reference to the suitable facilities for the supply of coal and the greater need of railway sidings is only one although a very important aspect of this larger question.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER-POWER.

In this connection it is natural that you should lay stress upon the potentialities of Water-Power to reduce the strain on the railways and provide a cheap industrial power. This subject has also engaged the attention of the Government of India. /In 1918 the Government of India undertook a survey of the whole of India and Burma to investigate the possibilities of water power. But since the introduction of the new constitutional reforms, water power and electricity have been administered by the Local Governments and are now beyond the control of the Government of India. It is, however, known to the Government of India that Col. Battye who is an expert in Hydro-Electric Engineering has prepared a project for the Sutlej scheme and it is believed that he is now in America studying there some of the problems arising out of his investigations and acquiring a first hand knowledge of up-to-date Hydro-Electric installations. The Government of India watch with the greatest interest the development of water-power, realising as they do on the investigations already made, the immense possibilities in store. But the prosecution of such schemes now rests entirely with the Loca Governments.

IMPORT OF WHEAT.

I am obliged to you for your appreciative reference to the import of wheat from abroad. Not only is my Government now obtaining from abroad all supplies of wheat required for the Army in India, but we have also done our best to arrange similar import on private account while offering to permit the export of flour equal in weight to half the wheat actually brought in. In this way we have sought both to increase the food resources of the country and to assist the flour milling industry. You may be interested to learn that 60,000 tons of privately imported wheat have already arrived and that so far as my information goes about 110,000 tons are to arrive during the course of the next 5 or 6 weeks. My Government is fully aware of the political importance of reasonably cheap food and I rejoice to see that the autumn harvest, which in many parts of India is a bounteous one, has already done much to lower the prices of those grains which are reaped at the present season of the year. Wheat has been sown under very favourable conditions and I hope that its price will soon show a similar reduction generally. I trust that the favourable Monsoon will have the effect of reducing the price of food to the masses of the people and thus produce greater contentment.

REFERENCE TO POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

I cannot part with you to-day without a brief reference to the political conditions of India at this moment. I shall not pause to analyse them but you are an important commercial deputation and you are well aware that your interests, both patriotic and individual lie in the direction of securing greater happiness and prosperity among the people. You desire this not only for own purposes as men of business but from higher motives and a loftier aim. That, is, for the welfare of the people. For this purpose if you wish to develop material prosperity, and in that way to ensure tranquality and contentment, it is essential, indeed it is axiomatic, that order must be maintained and that peace must be preserved. Without order there is no confidence and there can be no material prosperity, unless there is confidence in the security and tranquility of the people. I wish to take this opportunity of impressing upon you that the Government of India will spare no effort to protect peaceful law abiding citizens against violence, or coercion or intimidation or other breaches of law. I shall not dilate upon this subject but there is to-day a natural and legitimate desire on the part of the vast majority of the people that the law should be respected and observed. I cannot but think that in some quarters there is a misconception of their power and their strength and they have, I verily belive, the support of all law abiding citizens of India. It cannot fairly be said that we have abused this power and indeed we are sometimes criticized for not having sufficiently exerted it and I readily admit, that we have sought to avoid action which might either be misconceived or misrepresented as too severe or as provocative but recent events have made it imperative that full strength of the Government should, if necessary, be exerted for vindicating the law and order.

In some quarters, I shall not designate them, they are too well-known, intimidation and consequent coercion which is only another form of violence and is, of course, unlawful were practised and it must be said with considerable effect. This conduct cannot be permitted and must be stopped. Proper precautions will be adopted and all necessary steps taken to protect the peaceful citizen to give him that security to which he is entitled and to bring the wrongdoer to justice. The peaceful citizen wishes to carry on his own business, his own pursuits, his own avocations without improper interference or molestation by others with whom he may not be in agreement. We have no desire to interfere with the lawful activities of political parties however opposed to us but although that is our view and although we are most anxious as I have repeatedly said to redress all legitimate grievances and to remove the grounds of popular discontent yet we cannot allow any political activity to impose its will upon the country by violence, intimidation, coercion or other unlawful means. I have, therefore, taken this opportunity of telling you what is in this respect in the minds of the Government of India and of assuring you that the Government, of which I have no doubt you are keen critics, will use its efforts to ensure that every man may carry on his lawful pursuits in his own way and at his own will and you may rest satisfied that all necessary steps for this purpose will be taken.

There are many other aspects of the internal political situation which are engaging the attention of the Government but I have confined myself to-day to that aspect which must particularly affect you members chamber of commerce.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your address.

EXCITED ITALIAN STUDENTS,

ATTACK FRENCH CONSULATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 27.

Paris.—A telegram from Turin states that a crowd of students excited by press reports of the statements attributed to M. Briand at Wasaington regarding the Italian Army, attacked the French Consulate today and smashed the windows and damaged the furniture. The Police rushed up in lorries and dispersed the students. The Italian Ambassador in Paris has called upon the Acting Premier and expressed his regret at the incident.

UPPER SILESIAN QUESTION

ADVANCED ANOTHER STAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 27.

Geneva.—The settlement of the Upper Silesian question on the basis of the Allied decision has been advanced another stage by the signature of the document by the Representatives at the Conference between the Poles and the Germans, embodying the terms of procedure at the forthcoming convention which is being held.

SPLIT TIME WORKING.

LONDON BUSMEN'S BALLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 27.

The London Busmen's ballot on the question of the introduction of split time working has resulted in a substantial majority against the strike and the acceptance of the Company's Terms. The leaders discouraged pro-strike voting but nevertheless are agreeably surprised at the result.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN

FURTHER SIX MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

Underwriting has been arranged for a further South African Government loan of six millions sterling six per cent. stock at 96½ redeemable between 1930/40 with the object of redeeming the three millions sterling treasury bills due on December 1st and two millions due on February 8th and the three-quarters of a million sinking fund and redemption of debt. This is the seventh colonial loan in two months totalling thirty-three millions sterling.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN

APPOINTED REGENT.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

Tokio.—The Crown Prince has been appointed Regent.

CONCENRATION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN CYPRUS.

CATEGORICALLY DENIED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 27.

Though declaring that it refuses to believe it, Paris "Matin" publishes a report that the British are concentrating troops in Cyprus with a view to landing them in Cilicia. This has evoked a categoric denial in London, where authoritative circles fail to understand how such an absurd report could have originated unless it was in fact that the British Government has signified its intention of sending a ship, if necessary, to bring off any Britishers who may be anxious to leave Cilicia after the French evacuation. Commenting on this latter intention, "Figaro" remarks that it is not a question of another "Panther" off Agadir, but neither is it a peaceful or friendly action.

Hon. Mr. Shafi, Education Member, proceeds on tour in Bengal and Assam, leaving Delhi on 1st. December and returning on 20th December.—(A. P.)

The death is announced of Canon Horsley.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

CRITICAL AGAIN.

A SINISTER CIRCULAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

The Irish negotiations are again entering upon a critical stage. The resistance of both sides is stiffening, the Ulsterites being enraged by the repeated outrages in Belfast for which they blame the Sinn Feiners, while the Sinn Feiners' suspicions of the loyalty of British adherence to the truce have been aggravated by the discovery of a deplorable circular, since repudiated, which was said to have been issued by Ulster officials aiming at the organisation of resistance in the event of a renewal of hostilities. The British are blamed for the circular. The only bright spot is the feeling that the Anglo-Irish Conference has brought the parties nearer and therefore it would be lamentable if the whole machinery for negotiations were scrapped thus preventing even the possibility of an agreement.

REPRESSIVE POLICY IN IRELAND.

"WOULD NEVER SECURE CONTENTMENT.

LORD BRIKENHEAD ON IRISH SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Nov. 27.

The Nature of Irish Negotiations was the subject of a speech by Lord Birkenhead at Tunbridge Wells this afternoon. He said he was unable confidently to predict that the problem would be satisfactorily settled. Government had offered to place Ireland in exactly the same position as Canada, with reservations concerning Tariff and Naval Facilities. There could be no question of depriving Ulster of her special privileges but he hoped that Ulster, having complete protection against any invasion in her power, would, in the near future, realise she would serve her own interests better by contributing her experience to the Central Authority. Lord Birkenhead pointed out that strong repressive policy in South Ireland, which some advocated, would never secure contentment. In conclusion Lord Birkenhead emphasised that the tribunal constituted by Empire Citizens regarding this question was greater than Downing Street or Westminster Parliament decisions.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S MESSAGE

ULSTER PARLIAMENT TO MAR OR MEND.

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

Official circles admit that the Irish negotiations have again reached a grave and critical stage. Sir James Craig who conferred with Mr. Lloyd George for an hour at Downing Street this morning returns to Ireland to-night to take personal charge of the situation in Belfast where the death-roll is now twenty-four. Sir James Craig sent a message to Belfast, last night, expressing the greatest herror at the dastardly outrages upon loyalists announcing that he was taking immediate, drastic action and appealing to his supporters to remain strictly on the defensive, no matter how severe the provocation.

It is learned, from an authoritative source, that when the North Irish Parliament opens, in Belfast, on Tuesday, Sir James Craig will probably make a statement, agreed upon between him and Mr. Lloyd George, giving the situation regarding the negotiations. The future course of events will largely depend on what happens in the Ulster Parliament next week.

IRISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.

HOPE NOT YET ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 27.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Hewart, in a speech at Leicester, said he would not abandon the hope of settlement as long as the Irish Conference was sitting. Government was still willing to go to the furthest point in the matter of conciliation and reasonable concession, but there were certain matters so vital and fundamental that it was impossible to regard them as fitting subjects for a compromise. One of these matters was an allegiance to the Crown. The allegiance expected from Ireland was the same as the Dominions' allegiance, and was perfectly consistent with freedom and self-government. It was impossible for the Irish to be both aliens and citizens in relation to the British Commonwealth.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

MENTALLY UNFIT TO RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

Tokio.—A medical bulletin states that the Emperor's mental condition precludes attention to state duties. His condition is due to some infantile affliction, but physically there has not been any serious development.

EVENTS IN MALABAR.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL TO LIBERALS.

CONSIDER THE HUMAN ASPECT.

DEMAND SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

SEEK A NEW REMEDY.

Mahatma Gandhi has addressed the following appeal to the Liberals:—:

Friends, we are so pre-occupied with our affairs that the events in Malabar hardly attract the attention they deserve. The ending of the trouble has become a matter of great urgency. It is one of simple humanity. Be the Moplahs ever so bad, they deserve to be treated as human beings. Their wives and children demand our sympathy. Nor are they all bad. And yet there can be no doubt that many innocent men must have been adjudged guilty. Forcible conversions are terrible. But Moplah bravery must command admiration. These Moplahs are not fighting for the love of it. They are fighting for what they consider is a religion and in the manner they consider is religious. The vast majority of them have nothing personal to gain by continuing their defiance. Their sin is not of deliberation but of ignorance.

If we permit the extermination of such brave people, it will be remembered against us, and will be accounted as Indian cowardice.

I make bold to say that had Mr. Yakub Hassan been allowed to go to Malabar, had I not been warned against entering Malabar, had Mussalmans of real interests been invited to go the long-drawn-out agony could have been obviated.

SWORD FAILED TO ANSWER PURPOSE.

But it is not yet too late. The Sword has been tried for three months and it has failed to answer the purpose. It has not bent the proud Moplah nor has it saved the Hindus from his depredation and lust. The sword has merely prevented the Moplah from over-running the whole of the Madras Presidency. It has exhibited no protective power.

APPEAL TO LIBERALS.

I am sure you will not plead incapacity. It is true that the Police and the Military are not transferred subjects. But you cannot escape moral responsibility. You are supporting the policy of the Government regarding Malabar. Now I hope you will retort by blaming the Non-co-operators. They cannot admit any responsibility for the trouble at all, unless all agitation is to be held blameworthy. I admit, however, that non-co-operators were not able to reach their message to the Moplah homes. That would be a reason for more, not less, agitation.

NOT ARGUING AWAY NON-CO-OPERATORS' BLAME.

But I have not taken my pen to argue away non-co-operators' blame; I ask you to consider the broad humanities of the question. Compel the Government to suspend hostilities. Issue promise of freedom for past depredations upon an undertaking to surrender, and to permit non-co-operators to enter Malabar to persuade Moplahs to surrender. I know the last suggestion means the giving of importance to non-co-operators. Surely you do not doubt their numbers as their influence? If you do, you should find other means of dealing with the trouble than that of extermination. I am merely concerned with a termination of the shameful inhumanity proceeding in Malabar, with both liberals and non-co-operators as helpless witness. I have chosen to address this letter not to Government but to you, because the Government could not have taken the inhuman course of destruction without your moral support. I beseech you to give heed to my prayer as of a dear friend. I am Your friend, M. K. Gandhi.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

RESULTS.

Match between Arsenal and Bolton Wanderers was abandoned after 35 minutes play. No score.

The following are the results of League Football Matches played to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Blackburn 0½.
Bradford 0, Chelsea 1.
Burnley 1, Tottenham 0.
Everton 0, Cardiff 1.
Oldham 0, Huddersfield 1.
Manchester 1, Aston Villa 0.
Middlesborough 3, Liverpool 1.
Preston 3, Sheffield 0.
Sunderland 0, Newcastle 0.
West Bromwich 2, Manchester 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, West Ham. 1.
Bristol 0, South Shields 1.
Bury 2, Derby County 0.
Match between Crystal Palace and Wolverhampton was postponed.
Fulham 2, Bradford 1.
Leeds 0, Hull 2.
Leicester 1, Coventry 1.
Notts County 0, Stoke 0.
Fort Vale 0, Nottingham 2.
Rotherham 2, Clapton 0.
Wednesday 5, Blackpool 1.

NORTHERN.

Acorington 3, Barrow.
Durham 3, Chesterfield, 1.
Grimsby 3, Rochdale 0.
Halifax 1 Southport 1.
Lincoln 2, Crewe 3.
Stalybridge 0, Wigan 0.
Stockport County 3, Walsall 1.
Hartlepool 0, Tranmere 0.
Wrexham 4, Nelson 2.

SOUTHERN.

Aberdare 1, Southend 1.
Brentford 2, Norwich 1.
Gillingham 0, Exeter 1.
Merthyr 0, Plymouth 0.
Newport 3, Portsmouth 0.
Reading 1 34, Bristol /1.
Swansea 1 Luton 1.

The Match between Charlton and Southampton was postponed.

Queen's Park Brighton Match was abandoned after 53 minutes with score Queen's Park 1, Brighton 3.

Swindon-Millwall was also abandoned 7 minutes from time score 1-2.

There was dense fog throughout South East England.

SCOTTISH.

Aberdeen 2, Partick 1.
Airdrieonians 2, Kilmarnock 0.
Ayr 0, Morton 0.
Clyde 1, Albion Rovers 1.
Clydeband 1, Hearts 1.
Hibernians 0, Dumbarton 0.
Motherwell 1, Celtic 1.
Queen's Park 2, Falkirk 1.
Raith 2, Lanark 2..
Rangers 5, Hamilton 0.
St. Mirren 2, Dundee 1.

HERR STINNES BACK IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 27.

Berlin.—Herr Stinnes, to-day reported to Dr. Wirth and his Cabinet Ministers the results of conversations during his recent visit to London, regarding the success of which there are conflicting reports.

MELBOURNE CUP.

PRIZE MONEY INCREASED TO £13,00

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

Melbourne.—The prize money for the Melbourne Cup for 1922 has been increased to thirteen thousand sterling, of which ten thousand is the added money.

LADY SLEIPNER RIDDEN BY J. DOYLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 27.

In the Manchester Handicap, Lady Sleipner was ridden by J. Doyle, Junior. Omit Riverside, Fairy and Win the War from the list.

THE BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 27.

The betting on the Manchester Handicap was 7 to 2 against Blue Dun, 100 to 6 against Air Balloon and 10 to 1 against Franklin. Twenty-four ran, won by three lengths, four lengths.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES ARRIVE AT ALEXANDRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 27.

Alexandria.—Four hundred Armenian refugees arrived here to-day from Mersina and one thousand more are coming on the 27th November. Others will follow as shipping permits.

KARNATICK PROV CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 26.

The fresh general body of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met at Bijapur on 25th and 26th. November for lecting representatives to the All-India Congress Committee. 15 gentlemen were elected. Office bearers with Mr. Gangadharao Despande as President of the Provincial Congress Committee were also elected, as well as 320 delegates to the ensuing Congress.

BELFAST CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 27.

It is officially announced that the casualties in Belfast disturbances during the past week are 13 Protestants and 14 Catholics killed and 61 Protestants and 31 Catholics wounded.

THE PODANUR TRAGEDY.

THE DEATH WAGON.

AUTHENTIC DETAILS.

PRISONERS FIGHT FOR AIR.

SHOCKING DETAILS.

"From inquiries made by our correspondents in Malabar and elsewhere says the "Madras Mail," it is learnt that the carriage in which the Moplah prisoners were carried and in which the tragedy had taken place was a luggage van built of wood and usually attached to passenger trains. The van had three doors, one for each of the three partitions into which the interior of the van was divided. In each case the partition up to a third of the height was of wood, the remaining two-thirds being made of iron bars. The same number of prisoners appear to have been sent in the past to their respective destination in the same type of luggage van, only on former occasions the luggage vans used were those of the South Indian Railway and on the present occasion it was one of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, with venetians running round the walls of the carriage at the top below the roof, covered by wire gauze.

Nearly 3,000 prisoners appears to have been dispatched in these vans and there has not been even a single case of fainting reported on any of the former occasions. The presumption, therefore, is that the present tragedy may have been due to some other causes which the inquiry now carried on is likely to ascertain exactly. The luggage van concerned in this tragic occurrence was 26 feet long and 8 feet broad. The prisoners were fed before they were started on the journey, along with others. Nothing, however, having happened to other prisoners fed at the same time, it is said that the deaths cannot be attributed to anything wrong with the food.

Medical opinion is said to be against the theory of asphyxiation.

GROWING MYSTERY.

The Madras Government issued the following Press communique to-day: From further information that has reached the Government they learn that the Moplah prisoners whose deaths are under investigation travelled in a luggage van similar to that in which such prisoners have been regularly conveyed hitherto without any ill effects whatsoever. There are other circumstances also which throw doubt on the diagnosis first made that the cause of death was asphxyiation. The Government have therefore instructed the Surgeon-General to proceed to the spot to make a full investigation as to the cause of death of these prisoners.

THE INQUEST.

BLOCKED AIR SPACES

CALICUT, Nov. 22.

"The following is the concluding portion of our special correspondent's report of the Tirur train tragedy the first portion of which detailed the events at Podanur and the medical aid afforded to the surviving prisoners:

The van containing the bodies of the convicts was the same in which the prisoners travelled to Tirur and was returned to that town for official enquiry on the 20. instant. Under instructions from the Civil Officer in charge there, the Sub-Magistrate of Tirur held the usual inquest, but the Panchayatdars. Who formed the jury at the inquest were unable to assign any reason as to the cause of death. As directed by the Civil Officer in charge, three bodies were picked out at random and sent up to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon for a *post mortem* examination. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon has not yet completed his report but he is of opinion that many deaths had taken place solely through suffocation.

I then made inquiries about the van in which the prisoners were dispatched and elicited the following information. The van was received recently from Madras, bringing engineering and telegraph stores, and the articles that were loaded in it were free from any poisonous substances. The van belongs to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and is still at Tirur. It has three small doors on either sire, and on the top of these doors there are small panels covered with tin gauze. This tin gauze was recently painted, and hence the free passage of air was impeded.

Probably owing to the agony of asphyxiation, several prisoners had bitten each other severely on all parts of the body.

I understand that before this unfortunate occasion, prisoners were sent on various occasions in South Indian Railway vans and there had been no such happenings before. This is the only occasion in which prisoners have been dispatched in a Madras and Southern Mahratta van.

The dead bodies have not been identified, but the Sub-Magistrate of Tirur has dispatched messengers to Wallavanad and other places to fetch persons who will be in a position to identify them.

[Our special correspondent was in error when he said yesterday that the prisoners were dispatched from Tirur by a Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway train. It was train No. 77 of the South Indian Railway which conveyed the unfortunate prisoners to Podanur."]—"Madras Mail."

MR. ANDREWS' GARLAND

AUCTION REALISES FLORINS 2050.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KAMPALA, Nov. 8

One of the most interesting incidents at the opening ceremony of the Indian School at Kampala was that Mr. Andrews gave his garland of flowers to be put to auction for the School Fund. The Auctioneer was Mr. Amin, President of the Indian Association and it was sold by American Auction. It realised the splendid sum of Fls. 2,050. Among bidders there were man ladies.

Besides, the following donations were annodnced for the School:—

(1) Lohana Community, Fls. 300; (2) Ishnasari Khoja Community, Fls. 125; (3) Bohra Community, Fls. 90; (4) Sunni Moslems, Fls. 51; (5) Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., Fls. 100 (per month); (6) Messrs. The Kampala General Agency, Fls. 100 (per month); (7) Mr. K. R. Sant, Fls. 25 (per month); (8) Mr. I. D. Mehta, Fls. 11 (per month); (9) Mr. Popat Kalidas, Fls. 10 (per month); (10) Mr. Gangaram Madhavji, Fls. 5 (per month); (11) Messrs. The Nakasero Trading Co., Fls. 10 (per month); (12) Mr. Keshavlal Kasalchand, Fls. 2 (per month); (13) Mr. Merwanji Nakra, Fls. 5.

Mr. Devshi Virshi gave away his wrist watch for the School Fund. It was put to auction and realised the sum of Fls. 180.

CAWNPORE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26.

Sir Harcourt Butler yesterday laid the foundation stone of the Technological Institute at Cawnpore and later presented Sanads and certificates of honours and also distributed diplomas to successful students of the Agricultural College. Addresses were presented to His Excellency by Mr. V. N. Mehta, Director of Industries and Mr. G. C. Clark, Director of Agriculture, on behalf of the Industries Department and the governing body of the Agricultural College, respectively. In his speeches His Excellency stated Government contemplated appointment of an advisory committee for the technological institute on which the Chambers of Commerce, Board of Industries, Universities, and Legislative Council, would be represented. The institute would have instruction and research sections and a start would be made with vegetable oils and tincturial chemistry.

Speaking of the work of the Agricultural College, His Excellency hoped that before long the college would become part of the reformed Allahabad University and in fulness of time part of the new University at Cawnpore.

Both in addresses to and in speeches of the Governor, references were made to the Hon'ble Mr. Chintamani's efforts for the agricultural and industrial development in the provinces.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ORGANISATION OF NEW VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

It is stated that in view of the local Government's declaration of Congress Associations as unlawful, the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee was engaged the whole of yesterday in settling a plan of campaign to meet the new situation. Also resolutions were passed to organise new volunteer corps and that in the opinion of the Committee the time had come to start civil disobedience in the United Provinces in a restricted form and the Provincial Executive Council would decide which of the lawless and illegal orders of Government should be chosen for the purpose of carrying out such civil disobedience and the Town Congress Committees of Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares be authorised to arrange for hartals in their respective towns on the visit of the Prince of Wales.

O. & R. RLY. AGENT AND EMPLOYEES

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26.

The Agent of the O. and R. Railway attended a meeting of the employees, and explained to them the extent of increase offered. The employees thereupon decided to send their representatives to wait in deputation on the Agent with a view to discuss the question further.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

There has been local rain in southeast Madras, with few falls in Assam and north Bengal. The chief amounts:—Tezpur, Jalpaiguri and Pamban half an inch, Negapatam one. The western disturbance is causing heavy cloud in Kashmir.

Forecast:—Local rain and snow in Kashmir.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

GUJARAT (Punjab), Nov. 25.

The Governor of the Punjab, after leaving Lahore last night, reached Serai Alamger today. He proceeded to view the site of the proposed school for the sons of Indian officers at Aurangabad, of which, it is hoped, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will lay foundation. Later, His Excellency proceeded to Gujarat, and in the afternoon attended a garden party given by Rai Sahib Lala Kidanath, at which he presented a number of decorations and rewards.

PRINCE'S VISIT.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

The following telegram has been received by H. E. the Governor of Bombay from H. E. the Viceroy dated the 24th November 1921.

"I thank you for your report of the visit of the Prince of Wales, which I have repeated to the King-Emperor and to the Secretary of State. My heartiest congratulations to you and all associated with you in the arrangements for the Prince's visit. Its triumphant success should give you the greatest satisfaction.

I have duly reported to the King-Emperor that Bombay citizens took the fullest advantage of the opportunity of manifesting their loyalty and devotion to the Crown by giving an enthusiastic and affectionate welcome to the Prince of Wales.

Please express my profound sympathy with those who suffered in consequence of their loyalty and who were innocent victims of the lamentable disturbances.

I especially send messages of the deepest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of those who were fatally injured."

PRINCE AT UDAIPUR.

GUEST OF SUCCESSOR OF RANA PRATAB.

(Associated Press.)

UDAIPUR, Nov. 25.

Udaipur was beautifully illuminated to-night, millions of lights glimmering in the smooth waters of the lake presented a spectacle rarely seen. In order to see the illumination at its best Prince went in a motor boat to the palace where a banquet was held. He was received by the Maharana and His Royal Highness was very glad to see him, well enough to be able to come down.

After the banquet Mr. Holland proposed on behalf of His Highness the health of His Majesty. Maharana came into the banquetting hall after dinner and proposed the health of the Prince. In course of the speech His Highness assured unflinching loyalty of the State to the person and throne of the King-Emperor.

PRINCE'S REPLY.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the course of the reply said:—I am full of gratitude to Your Highness for the warm terms in which you have proposed by health and for princely hospitality which you have extended to me and my staff at Udaipur. My father, the King-Emperor and my uncles, Duke of Connaught and Prince Albert Victor were in turns Your Highness' guests and I have taken an early opportunity, in course of my Indian tour, to renew this tradition and to make the acquaintance of Your Highness at Udaipur. I have been amply rewarded by the warmth of Your Highness' welcome and by the glimpse of the beauties with which nature and art have endowed the capital of Mewar. It is the source of pride to me to feel that I am on the soil where the flower of chivalry sprang to life and that I am to-night a guest of the successor of Bappa Rawal and of Rana Pratap, to mention only two of the many heroes of Rajput chivalry. I know enough of the history to appreciate the significance of battlements which crown your royal hills from the fortres of Chitor which passed this morning to the walls encircling your ancient city. They tell silently of many grim and glorious deeds. They are a monument to patriotism, fortitude, and the magnanimity which made Your Highness' ancestors the leaders of men. Further I meet for the first time in a Rajput state, the acknowledged leader of those loyal Rajput states, who since 1818 have repeatedly proved themselves staunch friends and Allies under the protection of the British Crown. During this long connection with the British Government the rulers of Mewar have responded to th calls of friendship whenever occasion demanded, in a manner worthy of their traditions and their race. In sight of the hall in which we are now banqueting lies the island where in the days of mutiny the Maharaja of Udaipur kept a number of my fellow countrymen in safety and preserved them from an imminent death. I need not recount in detail the services rendered by Your Highness during the great war which has recently been brought to a victorious issue, but I cannot forego the mention of a contribution by your state of over 21 lakhs of rupees of which Your Highness may justly be proud. For the rest Your Highness bears on your breast the token of what your services have been and of the esteem in which the King-Emperor has held them.

After dinner all guests were taken to Minto Hall to see the fireworks. Before leaving the Prince was garlanded by the Maharana who also gave him 'attar' and 'pan.'

BETROTHAL OF PRINCESS MARY.

C. IN C.'S CONGRATULATION

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has sent the following telegram to Princess Mary on behalf of the Army in India: I respectfully desire to offer to Your Royal Highness our humble duty and felicitations on the occasion of your betrothal.

MALABAR RELIEF.

KERALA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Keshav Menon Secretary of the Kerala Congress Committee writes:—

The following is a brief report of the work of the Kerala Congress Relief Committee from the commencement of its activity up to the 15th of November 1921:

The Moplah disturbance in Malabar commenced on the 20th of August at Tirurangadi and it soon spread to other parts of the Ernad and also to some parts of the Ponani and Walvanad taluks. Immediately after the out-break some of the Congress and Khilafat workers visited certain parts of the affected area and in the course of their journey witnessed the pitiable suffering of the innocent people for lack of food stuffs. The trouble then was only just commencing. Murder and forcible conversion, looting and burning of houses had not then begun on a wide scale. But even the conditions then existent were sufficient to impress on our minds the visible signs of an impending famine. The first crop could not be harvested properly; the second crop could not be cultivated. Military occupation of the country and the increasing activity of the rebels made free communication difficult and in somee places even dangerous. It was not possible to carry any provisions of foodstuffs to the innocent people locked up in the trouble area without the help of the authorities. Accordingly the Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee addressed the following letter to the District Magistrate of Malabar on the 10th September 1921.

To E. F. Thomas, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Malabar.

Dear Sir, In view of the great distress prevailing in some parts of Ernad and other places due to lack of food stuff,, we are arranging provisions of rice and other things to be sent to these parts for distribution among the suffering people. It may facilitate our work if you kindly supply us with a general pass for carrying these provisions to the affected area. May I request you to send me a pass at your earliest convenience, if necessary, with such restrictions as you think desirable.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. K. P. Kesava Menon,

Secy. Kerala Pro. Cons. Comtte.

The above letter remains unanswerel till this date.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S GRANT.

In the mean time the Congress Committee applied the Working Committe of the All India Congress Committee to send immediate relief to Malabar. Accordingly the Working Committee voted to grant not exceeding Rs. 50,000 for the relief of the distressed in Malabar. Srijut Sree Rajagopalchar, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee was asked to go to Malabar to organise relief work with the assistance of Sjts. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, K. Madhavan Nair, Secretary Calicut District Congress Committee and A. Karunakara Menon, Treasurer, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. The names Janabe Mohamud Abdur Rahiman, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee and P. Mideen Koya were subsequently added to the Committee. Sjt. Rajagopalchar applied to the Madras Government for facilities to carry relief to the affected people but the request was not granted. Sjt. Rajagopalchar being not in Malabar, could not personally attend to the work of the Committee. Janab Abdur Rahiman has been convicted under the Martial Law Regulation and is now serving his term in the Bellary jail. The relief work is now being managed by the remaining members of the committee.

The work of the relief committee was at first handicapped by lack of facilities to go to the affected area. But in spite of it we managed to send some rice and other provisions to Manjeri about the middle of September. The real work at that time was to be in the troubled area where innocent people were suffering for lack of food stuffs. Our committee being not given the necessary facilities to carry relief to those parts could only sit and watch the agony of the starving people in Ernad and other places. But the situation soon changed and refugees began to flock to Calicut, Trichur and other places for safety. Indescriminate murder, forcible conversion, looting and burning of houses began on a wider scale and the panic striken people left their all and fled from their homes to all possible places of safety. As a consequence of this migration there was very little to be done within the troublous area. The real work of relief was to be at the places to which the refugees flocked and we at once mobilised our men for work in the various centres of relief.

RELIEF CENTRES.

The first relief centre was opened at Calicut on the 5th October 1921 with 176 refugees. The number rose up to 956 on the 12th, 3554 on the 19th, 6718 onthe 26th and 10663 on the 31st of October. It kept on increasing like that till the 11th of November on which date the number of refugees at Calicut was 18,033 (10,947 adults and 7,086 children). After the 11th there was a fall in the number of refugees at Calicut. On the 12th of November the number was 17,828 and on the 15th 15,757. This was due to the fact that fresh admissions were stopped for a week on the 11th and only temporary relief for 2 or 3 days was given to several people. Further we also began to refuse help to those able bodied who were unwilling to work.

Relief work has commenced at Trichur on the 8th October with 113 refugees and there too the number increased every day till the 7th of November on which date the number of refugees were under the Congress care was 564.

In Palghat the local Congress Committee commenced its work on the 18th of October while another relief centre was opened at Tellicherry on the 22nd which was closed on the 27th. Now there are three centres of relief viz., Calicut, Palghat and Trichur and altogether relief has been given to 3,57,649 from the 5th of October to the 15th of November both days inclusive.

The nature of the relief given is slightly different in different centres. In Calicut we used to give an adult 2/3 seer of rice and a child 1/3 seer till the 26th of October. Due to the increasing number of refugees still flocking to Calicut we had to cut down the rations to ½ and ¼ seer respectively after the 26th of October. But to the inmates of the residential camps, in addition to their ration of rice we also give at the rate of 4 pies per head per lay.

In Palghat we have been giving 3 nazhies of rice to an adult, 2 nazhis for a child between 5 and 14, and one nazhee for a child under the age of 5. In addition to this, some of the refugees also received half anna per head for salt, oil, firewood and other articles.

In Trichur two nazhees of rice and half anna per head are given to each. The refugees are also given oil once a week for bath. We are now reducing the ration given in Trichur and Palghat with a view to bring them down to the level of the Calicut relief rations.

General Health:—Our camps are kept in excellent condition. Disinfecting fluid is freely supplied to all the camps once a day. Free medical aid is given to our refugees. We have to thank Dr. P. Sankunni Menon of Calicut Dr. A. R. Menon of Trichur and Dr. Harihara Iyer of Palghat for kindly rendering free medical aid to the refugees under our care. We may however mention here that there were three deaths in our camps one adult and two babies. All of them were acruing at the time of admission into our camps.

The problem of finding out work to the able bodied refugees has been a source of ever increasing anxiety to us. Of the 9,000 and odd adults receiving Congress help on the 15th November more than 5,000 are able bodied persons who could work for their livelihood provided work could be found for them. The are among them carpenters, blacksmiths, washermen, agriculturists, weavers and others. Some friend from Trichinopoly has asked us to send families of agriculturists for settlement in his Estate in the District of Trichinopoly, but the people are unwilling to leave Malabar. A Weaving firm in Central Provinces requested to send some weavers to that place. But the weavers over here would rather starve than leave Malabar for distant parts of India. So the idea of sending at least some of the refugees out of Malabar had to be given up and the problem of finding out work for them still stares at our face. We refuse to give any help to the able bodied men who are unwilling to work. We give them notice that they may be given work at any time and those who are not prepared to work would not be maintained by our committee. This filtering process eliminated fairly a good number of idlers to whom we refused help. We have just made a beginning in the way of finding out for at least a few of the able bodied. Carpenters are sent to our spinning school to make charkas, some men and women are carding cotton, many are spinning and a few are employed in coir and mat making. It must be admitted that this touches only the fringe of the problem. With the best of efforts it may not be possible to provide work for over 500 at present, i.e., 1/10th of the number of persons under us who could work. Spinning and weaving on a grander scale, farming and building constructions of practicable may perhaps find employment for the remaining refugees. But the general desturbed state of the country, and the uncertainty of the duration of the trouble make the solution of the problem still more difficult.

The following account of our receipts and expenditure would show the state of our finance.

RECEIPTS TILL THE 15TH NOVEMBER.

All India Congress Committee contribution, Rs. 20,000; Central Khilafat Committee contribution, Rs. 10,000; Private contributions, 9,756-6-10; Sale of gunny bags, 316-13-6; Sale of 1 bag of rice, Rs. 14-10; Money received back from Tellicherry Congress Committee on the close of Relief work there, Rs. 54-1; Total Rs. 40,141-15-4.

EXPENDITURE TILL THE 15TH NOVEMBER.

Money set apart out of the Congress contribution for relief of families of convicted Congress workers, Rs. 3,000; Towards the value of 1568 bags and 18 seers of rice, Rs. 26,869-12-1; Other expenses of residential refugee camps, Rs. 223-14-10; Conveyance charges for rice etc., to the various centres of distribution, Rs. 127-12-9; Personal expense for workers, Rs. 99-10-8; Money order charges and telegrams, Rs. 201-10-6; Relief in coins, Rs. 134-12-10; Stamps and stationery, Rs. 31-9-6; Conveyance and travelling charges, Rs. 200-6; Miscellaneous, Rs. 37-15-10; With Mr. P. Ramunni Menon, Rs. 50; Advance to Trichur Relief Committee, Rs. 1,500; Advance to Palghat Relief Committee, Rs. 1,300; Advance to Tellicherry Relief Committee, Rs. 100; House rent for refugee camps, Rs. 105; Expenses connected with the labour department of the relief activities, Rs. 515-1; Medical relief and sanitary arrangements, Rs. 71-3; Commission for cashing cheques, Rs. 14-15; Purchase of cloth for refugees, Rs. 25-10; Amount in cash with treasurer, Rs. 1,125-5-4; Amount in Bank per Pass book on the 14th November, Rs. 2,343-12-8 minus the amount per cheque issued but uncashed, Rs. 347-4; Amount per cheques sent to the Bank but not yet credited in the Pass Book, Rs. 10,060; Total Rs. 40,141-15-4.

The work cannot be extended or even continued without liberal support from outside Malabar. Our countrymen in other parts of India are gradually realising the seriousness of the situation and sending in their quota of help. Malabar to-day is passing through a crisis which has no parallel in the history of modern India. The pitiable spectacle of starving children helpless women and miserable men would rend the heart of any one who could feel for his fellow men. Unless generous and continuous help is received from other parts, we would find it impossible to cope with the situation. We are sure the country would not let helpless Malabar die of privation and starvation.

HARTAL AT MANMAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANMAD, Nov. 19.

On the 7th November not a single shop could be seen open. Even the local Mutton Market was entirely closed. This happy result was entirely due to the co-operation among Hindus, Mohammadans and others.

It was an unprecedented and most imposing scene to see a band of workers going from door to door with black flags in their hands and collecting all sorts of foreikn cloth with loud shouts of "Gandhi Maharaj ki jai."

At 9 p.m. a meeting was held in which the cause of Hartal was explained before setting fire to the heap of foreibn cloth. The audience were earnestly requested to use Swadeshi cloth, especially Khadi.

The whole credit of the sucessful programme is due to the merchants here, the prominent amongst whom being Shrijut Punamchand Shet. All Mohammadans and butchers in particular deserve much praise.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

1. A Prize to be called "Chandulal Chotalal Mehta Prize" consisting of the interest on Rs. 5,000 or of books of the like value to be selected by the winner, shall be awarded annually for the best essay on some disputed question of Indian Economics, or embodying the result of some research in the field of Indian Economics.

2. Competitors shall be graduates of the Benares Hindu University of not more than seven year's standing from the date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essay.

3. The subject shall be selected by the Board of Studies in Economics and notified by the Syndicate not less than two years before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover inscribed with the motto containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office, address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is bona fide his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number and shall be nominated by the Board of Studies in Economics. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded to an Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, does not show research or originality of treatment.

7. The Essay will be the property of the University which may print and publish it, but the writer of the Essay to which the Prize is awarded must obtain the permission of the Syndicate to the printing of it as a University Prize Essay, if he wishes to get it printed himself.

8. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

9. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the term upon which the Prize may be awarded or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Prize has been founded is kept in view.

Subject of the prize-essay chosen for the year 1923; (i) Indian Currency System and the influence on price-levels in India during the period 1893-1921. (ii) Effect of High prices on the condition of rural classes in any three villages in the Benares District; or (iii) Economic effects of Permanent settlement in the Benares District; or (iv) Industries and Industrial conditions in Benares on the eve of the British conquest.

STATES FROM OLD AUSTRO HUNGARIA

CONFERENCE TO REGULATE MUTUAL CONNECTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

Porto Rosa.—The conference which has been sitting here for a month under the auspices of Italy to regulate various questions affecting the states formed from the old Austro-Hungarian Empire closed to-day with the signature of eighteen protocols, conventions and resolutions by the states concerned relating to Postal, Telegraphic and Railway Traffic between them.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

A MISSION ON AN EMPIRE TOUR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

Headed by Major Belcher, a Mission representing the Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition sails in January for eight mont's tour calling at India, South Africa, Australasia and Canada for the purpose of conferring with the various Governments and coordinating the various exhibits. The Mission will also get into touch with the business houses and others regarding the best methods of promoting Trade Development and a Policy of Empire through Exhibition.

CLOSE OF INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CONFERENCE

(Reuter Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

The International Shipping Conference closed to-day with a series of resolutions limiting the obligations to carry wireless installations for life-saving purposes and dispensing with the regular wireless operators provided that reasonably skilled seamen are available.

MRS. BESANT'S DEFAMATION CASE.

APPLICATION FOR NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

The first Division of the Scottish Courts in Edinburgh has refused application for the new trial in Mrs. Besant's action against the "Daily Graphic" for thousand pounds sterling damages for alleged slander. The Court held that it could not be reasonably contended that the recording verdict as one for the Defendants was inconsistent with the words employed by the jury.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

OUTLOOK OBSCURE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

Messrs. Montagu's report says, obscure as is the outlook caution ought to be the order of the day, for the absence of Indian purchases renders the market rather a one-horse affair. On the contrary, China's enquiry may, in certain circumstances, prove a somewhat powerful influence in the market.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S TOUR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 25.

Shanghai—Lord Northcliffe departed for Macao on November 21st. After a few days' visit to the Governor of Singapore, Lord Northcliffe goe sto Java, Cochin China and Siam and thereafter to Ceylon and Bombay.

PRINCE'S CONTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

Prince of Wales has subscribed Rs. 400 in response to Lady Rawlinson's recent appeal for funds to provide Christmas gifts to the soldiers serving in Waziristan.

DIWAN AT AMRITSAR.

ARRESTS MADE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 26.

A religious Diwan was to be held in Ajnala, to-day the 26th November. Pt. Dina with S. Dansing, Jaswantsing, Jhubalia and S. Tejasingh. Sansudri who went to attend the Diwan have been arrested and brought to Amritsar Jail.

The ballot of the Members of the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners has failed to secure the necessary majority of eighty per cent in favor of running the mills working American Cotton for 24 hours instead of 48 per week. Each mill will therefore continue to regulate its own hours.

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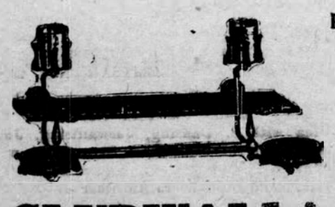
SANITARY WARE



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CIVIL VERSUS CRIMINAL

By M. K. GANDHI.

When a man wilfully breaks his own laws, the disobedience becomes criminal. For he commits the breach not against himself but against some one else, and not only escapes punishment for the breach for there is none provided against himself by the maker of laws, but he avoids also the inconvenience caused by their observance. What is true of the individual is true of the corporation. At the present moment one observes this criminal breach by the Government of its own laws throughout India. Sections of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code are being freely abused. And because non-co-operators refrain from questioning orders issued by officials, bare-raced illegalities are being committed by them with impunity. We have seen this in Bulandshahr, in Chittagong, all over Sindh, and nowhere so systematically and so deliberately as in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Yakub Hasan has pointed out with great justification that his arrest and conviction are contrary to the spirit of the Viceregal pledge Indeed, it is against not only the spirit of Lord Reading's pledge but it is against the letter even of his predecessor's communique in which it was declared in solemn tones that so long as non-co-operation remained non-violent there would be no repression. No one dare accuse Mr. Yakub Hassan of having incited to violence in his Tanjore address before an audience of picked representatives. Nor was any violence done in the Tanjore district as a result of his speech. The Magistrate in the case of Mr. Iyer of the "Deshabhaktan" actualy admitted that there was not a trace of violence in the writing that was impeached and that it actually contained exhortations to non-violence. Mr. Ramaswami Iyengar leading pleader of Coimbatore has been arrested for a spirited letter to the "Hindu" though there was no violence in it. And so have Dr. Varadarajalu and Mr. Gopalakrishnayyah been arrested for the speeches and writings, although it is known that they not only do not incite to violence but that theirs is actually a restraining influence in the face of provocation. Is it any wonder if one infers from this campaign of repression an intention on the part of the Government to invite violence? In not one of these cases I have mentioned has there been any outbreak of violence as a result of the speeches and writings concerned. And so we see that the Government is guilty of criminal breach of its own laws. And what legal remedy has the afflicted individual against the Government? There is certainly no sanction provided against the Government in law when it prostitutes the law itself to its own base ends. When therefore a Government thus becomes lawless in an organised manner, civil disobedience becomes a sacred duty and is the only remedy open specially to those who had no hand in the making of the Government or its laws. Another remedy there certainly is, and that is armed revolt. Civil disobedience is a complete, effective and bloodless substitute. And it is as well that by exemplary restraint and discipline in the way of submission to unjust and even illegal orders we have created the necessary atmosphere for civil disobedience. For thereby on the one hand the tyrannical nature of the Government has been made more manifest, and on the other by willing obedience we have fitted ourselves for civil disobedience.

It is equally as well that civil disobedience is being confined even now to the smallest area possible. It must be admitted that it is an abnormal state, even as a corrupt and unpopular Government should be in civilised society like disease an abnormal state. Therefore, only when a citizen has disciplined himself in the art of voluntary obedience to the state laws is he justified on rare occasions deliberately but non-violently to disobey them, and expose himself to the penalty of the breach. If then we are to achieve the maximum result in the minimum of time, whilst fiercest disobedience is going on in a limited area, perfect submission to the laws must be yielded in all the other parts so as to test the nation's capacity for voluntary obedience and for understanding the virtue of civil disobedience. Any unauthorised outbreak of disobedience, therefore, in any part of India will most certainly damage the cause and will betray an unpardonable ignorance of the principles of civil disobedience.

We must expect the Government to take the strictest measures to suppress this impending defiance of authority, for on it depends its very existence. Its instinct of self-preservation alone will actuate measures of repression adequate for suppression. And if it fails, the Government of necessity disappears. This is, it either bends to the national will or it is dissolved. The greatest danger lies in violence breaking out anywhere by reason of provocation But it would be wrong and unmanly to invite the sternest measures and then to be incensed against them, apart from the fact that it will be a breach of our solemn pledge of non-violence. I may be arrested, thousands who take part in the peaceful revolt may also be arrested, imprisoned, even tortured The rest of India must not lose its head. When the proper time comes, the rest of India may respond by undertaking civil disobedience and inviting arrests, imprisonments and tortures. It is the sacrifice of the innocent we want to make. That alone will appear pleasing to God. And therefore, on the eve of the great battle the nation is embarking upon, my earnest exhortation to every non-co-operator is to fit himself for civil disobedience by fulfilling to the letter and in the spirit the conditions of civil disobedience laid down at Delhi, and to ensure non-violence everywhere. Let us not be satisfied that we remain non-violent individually. We boast that non-co-operation has become universal in India. We boast that we have acquired sufficient influence even over the unruly masses to restrain them from violence. Let us prove true to our claim.—"Young India."

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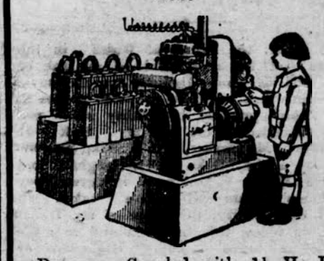

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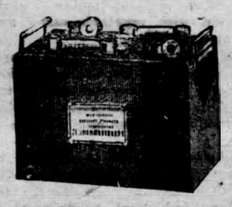

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Literature and Art.

BERNARD SHAW'S NEW PLAYS.

Back to Methuselah. A Metabiological Pentateuch. By Bernard Shaw. Constable and Co., Ltd., London, 1921.

"One day early in the Eighteen hundred and sixties", says Mr. Shaw, "I was with my nurse buying something in a Camden Street shop in Dublin when I heard a weighty and solemn gentleman inquire of the shopmen, 'Have you the works of the celebrated Buffoon?' My own works were at that time unwritten, or it is possible that the shop assistant might have misunderstood me so far as to produce a copy of Man and Superman."

With this typically Shavian touch, Mr. Bernard Shaw leads us into a serious discussion of Darwinism, of the flimsiness of civilization, of creative evolution in this, his latest volume of plays. It is Bernard Shaw in one of his most serious moods that we find here. He discusses why it was that the Education Act of 1870, although it taught the average Englishman how to read and write did not really educate him. He finds that the "doses of false doctrine given at public schools and Universities are so big that they overwhelm the resistance that a tiny dose would provoke." The result of this allopathic education has been that "mindless forgotten nonentities governed the land, sent men to the prison or the gallows for blasphemy and sedition (meaning the truth about Church and State), and sedulously stored up the social disease and corruption", all through the period of technical invention when civilization became material. It is only now that we are finding out that if man is to be saved man must save himself; that no amount of mechanical contrivances will produce pleasure for the soul.

Mr. Shaw has virtually described humanity as it was, as it is and as it will be if creative evolution is to progress in the manner we expect of it. In the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve are finding out under the instruction of the Serpent what death and birth means. "To desire, to imagine, to will, to create", says Eve, "that is too long a story. Find me one word for it all; you who are so clever at words." The serpent answers, "In one word, to *conceive*. That is the word that means both the beginning in imagination and the end in creation." Then we are introduced to Cain who remonstrates with his parents, when they call him a murderer, "whose fault was it that I killed Abel? Who invented killing? Did I? No. He invented it himself. He was the inventor of killing. He invented the altar to keep the fire alive. He changed the beasts he killed into meat by the fire on the altar. Then I fought him. He who has never fought has never lived." Eve interrupts him with horror "am I to be a mere convenience to make men for you to kill? "Mother", replies Cain, "the making of men is your right, your risk, your agony, your glory, your triumph." And he leaves Adam and Eve astonished at the dawning of this new spirit.

We come then to the present day when the two brothers Barnabas have discovered a new gospel. The one is a retired dignitary of the Church, the other a biologist. The biologist has discovered some means by which mankind can live 300 years. The party politicians who visit the elder Barnabas are told of this wonderful discovery. Mr. Shaw treats us here to an exquisite satire on party politics in present-day England, with a wonderful caricature of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. Lubin is Mr. Asquith, Burge Mr. Lloyd George. Lubin has settled ideas, and an unruffled temper. Burge is a volcano of energy, with a sharp eye on what would best suit his electioneering chances.

"My dear Burge", Lubin says, "life is a disease and the only difference between one man and another is the stage of the disease at which he lives. You are always at the crisis. I am always in the convalescent stage." Mr. Burge replies with offended irony: "I sometimes envy you, Lubin. The great movement of mankind, the giant sweep of the ages, passes you by and leaves you standing." And Burge is in a hurry to find out how much use he can make for party purposes of this new discovery of the young Barnabas. It all ends in great disappointment when he learns that the discovery will not be the exclusive possession of a particular party. We pass on them to Mr. Shaw's third skil in which the thing has actually happened and there are people here and there who have lived 300 years and are renewing their youth. Mankind is making desparate efforts to reconcile itself to the position and in the next play Mr. Shaw with that subtle irony which is his peculiar gift describes the plight of the father-in-law of the Prime Minister of the British Empire in A.D. 3000, when on a visit to Ireland with his daughter and son-in-law. The British capital is shifted to Baghdad, London is in ruins, and a long-lived race of beings, developed much further in ideas than the ordinary citizens of the British Empire, dwell in Ireland and work miracles. The elderly gentleman cannot grasp this at all with his ideas of party politics, and a firm belief in the magnificent discoveries of science. The people in Ireland are a long-lived race and they find that the short-lived are "as savage in their advances as in their relapses." In the last play we go still further, "as far as thought can reach." In the year A.D. 31,920, Mr. Shaw imagines a human race who are divided into two main classes, the ancients, and the young ones. The ancients tell the young ones how they will find that the thing that matters is the conquest of mind over matter "Whilst we are tied to this tyrannous body we are subject to its death and our destiny is not achieved." "What is your destiny, asks the newly born. "To be immortal" is the answer. In the end we find Lilith, after Adam and Eve have reappeared to take a look at this wonderful human evolution, congratulating herself that "the human race is still not satisfied." "After passing a million goals they press on to the goal of redemption from the flesh, to the vortex freed from matter, to the whirlpool in pure intelligence, that when the world began was a whirlpool in pure force."

SIR PERCY SYKES' GREAT BOOK.

When we see the catalogue of the histories of Persia from the days of Malcolm down to our own times including the works of Curzon we wonder if there was yet any gap to be filled for a narrator of events whic have left their mark on the vast Asiati territories which belonged at one time another to the Persian Empire. Brigadier General Sir Percy Sykes in a remarkable manner brings it home to us that there was such a desideratum. And he supplies it in his two-fold capacity of an informed critica. and impartial historian, on the one hand, and a practical administrator, on the other. In two stately volumes with numerous coloured illustrations and rare maps, and a most useful index, he gives us a presentment of facts stretching over two thousand years. Sir Percy is naturally pre-occupied with the preponderating Moslem interest in the country, but he omits little that is of moment concerning the Zoroastrians. He seems to endorse the Moslem view that among the sons of Imam Husian, the grandson of the Prophet, was Ali Asghar whose mother was Harar, the daughter of Yzdagar whom Imam Husian used to call the gazelle.

To-day the portions of the history that would mostly be consulted are the final chapters, especially the narrative of events during the great war. The last chapter which deals with Persia after the war is one of the most interesting, as it is the most authoritative. The logic of facts as presented by Sir Percy is against an immediately optimistic prospect for the Persians. The Anglo-Persian Military Commission, the agreement between Britain and Persia, the present economic conditions of the country, with its want of railways, the motor transport, the Imperial Bank of Persia, the Anglo Persian Oil Co. and the shrewd forecast of the future as based on the present situation are all items of capital interest. For the antiquarian, in the glimpses of the past invite a re-reading of the volumes. After uninvolved and accurate record of the vissicitudes of Persia covering more than two thousand years some of the years showing a Persian sky overcast with threatening clouds, the stout-hearted and sympathetic author "refuse to abandon hope, however, uncertain the situation may now appear" and in his own person appeals to Persia "to realise the truth as [illegible] here set down by an old and true friend and in the [illegible] new era that is now dawning to play a part worthy of her splendid past". Will the Parsis, towards whom all the most liberal minded and far seeing statesman of Persia cast a wistful glance contribute to this national regeneration?

OIL INDUSTRY.

"THE OIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA" by Rasiklal M. Vakil, B.A., 1921, Price Re. 1-4. (Copies to be had from D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay).

We welcome the appearance of this booklet by an Indian Chemist, who has had practical experience in the oil industry. The object of this booklet is to stimulate the interest of the Indian public in the vegetable oil industry, by showing the economic loss suffered by our country in exporting our seeds rather than the oils, and by explaining very broadly the principles and practice of the seed-crushing industry.

The booklet opens with a table showing the very important position in the world, of India as a seed-exporting country. For example, in 1913-1914 India's exported surplus of castorseed and rapeseed was 98 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively of the world's exported surplus of these seeds. Then follows a table comparing the American production and export of cottonseed and its products with the Indian production and export of the same. "In spite of India's production of the seed being less than even half of America's, the former's exports of the seed are forty times those of the latter; while in the case of manufactured products India's exports of Oil and Cake are only 1/14500 and 1/35 of those of America's respectively." This is followed by an emphatic advocacy for the establishment of more uptodate oil mills in India. Mr. Vakil is not deterred by the losses suffered by many of the existing oil mills. He attributes these to the want of technical skill and scientific organisation. It would have added materially to the force of this criticism, if Mr. Vakil had given one or two characteristic instances of commercial and technical mismanagement in Indian oil mills, and suggested his remedy. His reply to those who are pesimistic about the future of this industry is worth quoting: "In certain most important matters India's position for the seed-crushing industry is unrivalled. While Europe is at a disadvantage so far as the seed crushed there is neither fresh nor cheap, India enjoys an enviable position in this matter. Further, India also commands abundance of cheap labour."

In Part II. linseed, tilseed, cocoanuts, castorseed, groundnuts and cottonseed are considered in detail. The sections dealing with ground nuts and cotton seed are full of useful information for those engaged in working up the same. We regret the omission of a similar consideration of rapeseed and moraseed.

Part III. deals with processes and machinary employed in the vegetable oil industry. Section 8 dealing with oil recovery contains a valuabe practical suggestion for seed-crushers. Otherwise, the treatment is too general to be of much use. Thus we are told that "Indian Oil Mills never pay due attention to the method of storing the seed." We naturally expect a detailed description of the correct method of storage to follow: but we are disappointed. Again only the Anglo-American system of oil-expression is outlined. The author should have outlined also the working of rotary ghanis, expellers, cage-presses, etc.

The conclusion repeats the urgent necessity of Indian seed being crushed in India in view of the economic loss. "The average annual exports of India's seeds amount to 800,000 tons, valued at Rs. 180,000,000 nearly. The profits arising from crushing the above quantity would be Rs. 36,000,000, if not more."

While agreeing thoroughly with the author's general conclusion—viz., the need for the development of the vegetable oil industry in India we feel that the booklet would have been of much greater value if it had contained a more detailed consideration of the problem, showing exactly which seeds should be crushed (and where) and which finished products should be manufactured. On page 7 it is asserted, "The cost of Ghani process is more than three times the cost of milling by machinery." We should like to have figures showing the working expenses of the ghani process, both in cities and in the country. On page 29 it is stated that the cotton seed oil is brought to market in such a refined state as to be absolutely colourless. This seems an oversight, as edible Cotton Seed Oil is never completely de-colourised on a commercial scale. On page 38 it is stated that hardened oils "afford an excellent substitute (for tallow in sizing) which is not only cheaper but superior also." This remains to be proved for Indian conditions.

We confidently recommend this booklet to the oil crushers for whom it contains some very valuable suggestions, and to the chemical student, who is sure to benefit by this general survey of the oil industry, from the Indian view-point.

R. G. S.

MESSRS. NATESAN'S PUBLICATIONS.

The entrprising firm of Messrs. G. A. Natesan and Co., of Madras are already well-known as one of the foremost publishing houses in India. Almost the first in the field, they have been responsible, in their own way, for placing within the reach of the general public comprehensive collections of the speeches and writings of many prominent Indian statesmen and publicists. These publications, already cover a wide field of public activity and it is not easy to estimate how far they have contributed to stimulate the growth of national thought among the people during nearly two decades. Messrs. Natesan have added to their already long list of useful publications some fresh volumes which cannot but be of interest to students of Indian National Literature. Mention may be made particularly of the volume dealing with Sir J. C. Bose's "Discoveries and Writings." It is hardly necessary to recapitulate in this place all the wonderful achievements of this premier Indian Scientist whose discoveries have compelled the admiration of the whole world. Unquestionably one of the greatest among men [illegible] international reputation, Sir J. C. Bose's far-reaching researches have proved inspiring to those who have hitherto vainly struggled for recognition. The book ought to prove popular among Indians.

Another volume of interest is "The Indian Problem" by Mr. C. F. Andrews. The subject matter of the book must already be familiar to the readers of the "Chronicle," Messrs. Natesan have brought together under one cover several of the articles from time to time contributed by Mr. Andrews to the Indian Press, and we feel sure that the publication will be welcomed as a means of easy reference and permanent utility. The other volumes include a popular edition of Mahatma Gandhi's "Hind Swaraj, or Indian Home Rule" and Bernard Houghton's "Bureaucratic Government" as also Rev. Doke's appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi. A second edition embracing an exhaustive and comprehensive collection of Sir Rash Behari Ghose's speeches and writing has also been brought out, and all these publications will undoubtedly go towards enriching the Indian national literature.

ILLUSTRATED "PIONEER" WEEKLY.

There is, undoubtedly, more than ample room for illustrated weeklies, particularly for those that deal exclusively with the lighter and social side of life in this country. The "Illustrated Pioneer Mail" recently started with that special object in view need not therefore speculate about its future. Not that anybody with the slightest knowledge of the business regards an enterprise of the kind an easy undertaking. On the contrary, the odds against it are too heavy to be ignored. But judging from the number of the journal before us there is no reason to believe that those responsible for it will fail to make the best use of the talents, essential for the purpose, hitherto mostly untapped. If the number of illustrated journals in India is practically negligible it is due more to the uncertain nature of the demand rather than to any marked deficiency of the supply of the necessary artists and writers. The "I. P. M." has been fortunate in obtaining, not only the services of able contributors on various topics of social, literary and feminine interest it has also secured a large number of disinctive illustrations. The photographic prize competition instituted by the journal to encourage the use of the camera by the amateur all over India deserves special mention. It is to be hoped that the journal, by means of such judicious encouragement, will bring indigenous talents from the obscurity that at present surrounds them into light. It will thus incidentally, establish its own place among the current illustrated weeklies.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION

The activities of the Iranian Association seem to be restricted to its irregularly published monthly journal. The Association stands for advancement of the Parsi community not only in India but the world over including those in Persia. Owing to diverse causes it has not received the encouragement which in the opinion of disinterested outsiders it deserves. It appears that the Society and its kindred branches devoted to Parsi archaeology were in the hands of men in whom the educated have such confidence that tolerably large sums were one time placed at their disposal for research operations. From the beginning, however, spirit of ugly parsimony asserted itself and literary undertakings, like investigations into the Bhavishya Puran, which throws so much light on the early Parsi period, had to fall through. On the other hand, the men at the helm of the Association were not immune from the weaknesses which characterise the disposers of the great N. M. Wadia and other Parsi charity trusts. It is deplorable that owing mainly to the failure duly appraise the labours of sound scholars th said funds had to be restored to their donors by the over-conscientious authorities of the Association. We hope it may yet be possible to awaken interest in Iranian antiquities which must embrace the Zoroastrian as well as the Moslem epoch.

The journal, however, in itself is a highly commendable enterprise. The editor and proprietor has laboured at it almost single handed, and the credit of maintaining very largely belongs to his dogged perseverence. It might however be suggested that it would increase the utility of the Society and the journal the cooperation of other scholars, not always un-remunerated, but invited. The Society will thus have fresh blood infused into it, and and its beneficent career will stand greater chance of a extended and appreciated Scope.

The dreary report of the Commission the Rangoon Navjot case draged on in the August number. The June number contains the "Indo-Aryan migration in the light of the Mitani records" a paper originally read at the anniversary of the Cama Institute by Dr. Gune of Poona. A familiar and authoritative labourer in the field, Miss Menant, is giving her elaborate and highly instructive views on the social evolution of the Parsis which are bound eventually to be published in a book form. The French lady has an inexhaustible amouit of material for the history of the Parsis in India which she marshals in a fashion which makes the reading of it as pleasurable as illuminating. Her labours furnish a model to the younger generation. For a couple of years now this journal and more popular Parsi newspapers receive the rare benefit, unfortunately still totally unrewarded. of the original research into the Avesta exigesis by Dasturji Khurshedji Erachji Pavri. It is encouraging to learn that the very striking results of the Avesta explorations of this unbiased and enlightened priest will shortly be available to a much larger and interested public in English.

Altogether we have said that the symbol of the activity of the Iranian Association is its journal, in justice to the enlightened views of the President, the indefatigable Secretary and their colleagues, attention must be called to their participation in the important affairs of the community. In this connection the memorial submitted by the Association to the Viceroy relating the Special Marriage Amendment Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Dr. Gour deserves study. The subject is one which is bound to evoke endless controversy But it can be safely assumed that the opinion of the younger and better informed generation will have the support of the majority who ask that this bill be passed into law. This social step forward has to be publicly placed to the great credit of the liberalizing energy of Mr. H. J. Bhabha and his tireless co-adjutor, Professor P. A. Wadia.

SHRI BHARAT.

The advent of a new Gujrati weekly is surely to be welcomed. The conductors of "Shri Bharat" the new journal, published at Nadiad, are evidently conscious of a special responsibility in as much as they feel it ought to attempt apart from other things to live up to the literary traditions that have not without reason made the place famous. That, however, need not prevent those conducting the journal from being equally conscious of their other responsibilities. Political education, it is true, is such a hard and complicated task that the temptation to deflect popular inclinations by the easy means of colourless philosophic and literary dissertations becomes well-nigh irresistable. But it is, after all, political education that the country needs most. Let us hope that the new journal will try its utmost to supply that need.

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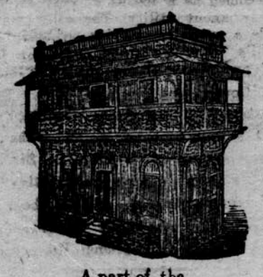

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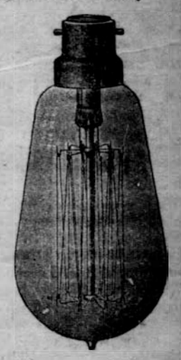

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